BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LII. BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1841. New Series No. 5.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.
For others the charges are:
6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being in immediately succeeding papers.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes' Street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement..... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 1st No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 25th of December, and No. 2 will appear in March. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 3, for September, October and November, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

FOR MADRAS TOUCHING AT CEYLON.—The fast sailing Barque "RESOLUTION," Captain R. WHITE, burthen 300 Tons register to sail about the 15th Instant. For freight or Passage apply to

FRITH AND Co.

Nesbit Lane, 11th Jan. 1841.

FOR CALCUTTA TOUCHING ON THE MALABAR COAST AND MADRAS.—The Ship "NERBUDDA," to sail on the 15th or 20th Instant. For Freight Apply to Captain F. PATRICK, on board, or at EDULJEE FRAMJEE'S.

Bombay, 11th January 1840.

Messrs. Robert Frith and Co.'s Advertisements.

A SALE OF AN ELEGANT AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF ARGAND LAMPS OF THE LATEST FASHIONS AND PATTERNS.

WILL take place at the Rooms of the above on Wednesday the 13th Instant, comprising Elegant 4 and 3 Light Bronzed and Lacquered Lamps, with rich cut drops, Balls, Cords, Tassels, and Pullies, complete, single Light ditto Pedestal Lamps and Wall Brackets, and a few Office Dials. 2 Pairs of 6 and 8 Light Chandeliers. The whole is on view from Friday the 8th Instant.

ON the same day will be sold a valuable Collection of New Books, amongst which are Memoirs of Illustrious Persons, Burnet's History of his own time; Geography of Egypt, Johnson's Cookery, Scott's Poems, the Standard Library, Stories of Horses; Floral Cabinet; Annuals, Stebbing's Bible; Commercial Vade Mecum; Johnson's Dictionary &c. &c. Likewise several Bales of Cotton Twist: Nankeen, Book Muslin, a Shooting and Camp case, Shells, Pots of Welch Salmon, &c. &c.

At 4 P. M. A Double poled Tents petched on the Esplanade, near the Cooperage.

FOR SALE.—A well finished light Rifle. Apply to the above.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Situation in the Accountant's department of the Bank of Bombay having become vacant, applications for the same, in writing, accompanied by testimonials, will be received at the Secretary's Office until the 20th Instant. The Salary is Rupees 200 per mensem, and approved Security will be required to the extent of Rs. 20,000.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. W. CARGILL,
Secy. and Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th Jan. 1841.

મુમ્બઇની.ખેંડ્રની.બાબ્તમ્રો

ખબર.ફ્રીમ્રાંથી.મ્રાપીડ્યિ.ક્રે.મુત્રબઈ ની.ખેંડ્રનાં.ફ્રશાબ.રાખવાનાં.બાતમ્રો. ક્રિ.જગો.બાલી.પડીછે.વાશ્તે.જેથ્રકે.તે જગોપર.રેથ્રવું.ફ્રેાક્રિ.તે.મારીક્રિ.પોતાની મરજ.પોતાની.મ્રાબથ્રનાં.દશ્તાવેજ.થ્રુ ધ્રાં.તારીખ.૨૦ મી.બાલતા.મ્રડ્રીનાંની.લ ગે.ખેંડ્રનાં.શેક્રરેટરીની.મ્રાપ્રીશ્રમ્રો.મ્રો ક્રલયેતેા.લેશે*= ક્રિ.જગેાનેા.મુથ્રારેા. ૬૨૦૦) નેાછે.મ્રને.ફ્રપીમ્રા.૨૦૦૦૦) લ ગેનાં.બાંધીન.મ્રાપવા.પડશે*=તારીખ. ૪ થી.જાનેવારી. ૧૮૪૧

ડાઈરેક્ટરેાનાં.ફ્રેાકમથી*

કમલીક.કમલીક.ફ્રેમ્રારગીલ

શેક્રરેટેરી.તથા.ટરેજરમર*

THE BOMBAY AGENDA.

THE Editor being extremely desirous of adding the highly interesting and useful Tables by J. H. CRAWFORD, Esq. (with which the Chamber of Commerce has kindly favoured him,) for calculating the New Weights and Measures come into operation at the Custom House on the 1st instant, and several other equally valuable matter, is obliged to delay issuing the Work until the end of this week.

Bombay, 11th Jan. 1841.

THE LONDON MONTHLY OVERLAND MAIL.

A LARGE Papor of 24 columns, expressly prepared for India, with all the latest news up to the date of the Mail leaving London and forwarded direct to Subscribers. Subscription 12 Rupees per annum, payable in advance.

The names of Subscribers will be registered by Messrs. A. PITTAR, LATTEY AND Co., Calcutta; Messrs. JOHN MUNRO AND Co., Agra; Messrs. COLLETT AND Co., Bombay; Mr. DENEYES, Ceylon; ALEXANDER AND Co., 6, Leadenhall Street, London.

As the next Mail may be daily expected, the undersigned request orders for the number for Dec. Specimen Sheets can be seen at

COLLETT AND Co.

13, Meadow Street.

MR. J. W. who has conducted a School for some years, would be happy to engago himself as a private tutor in a family, or in a Lady's Seminary from the hours of 7 till 9 or 10 in the Mornings for a reasonable remuneration. He can produce unexceptionable testimonial as to character and qualifications.

For reference Apply to the PRINTER of this paper.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND Co. Fine Lisbon Wine, received direct from Portugal, in 3 dozen cases, at 9 Rupees per dozen.

Bombay, 11th January 1841.

Messrs. Blackwell and Co.'s Advertisements.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW Tuesday the 12th Instant, the above will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at the usual hour, a quantity of Pieces of Woolen Cloth, of different colors, Pieces of colored Chintz, Pieces of colored Ginghams, Pieces of Colored Handkerchiefs, an Invoice of Buggy Whips, a very handsome Bull Terrier. A Carriage with Harness, Household furniture, Snudries &c.

AT 2 P. M.

At the Sally Port Gate without the Fort, seventy six Horses, nine Camels, and six Bullocks, the property of the state of Angriahs Colabah, the Sale of the Elephants, Buffaloes and Deer are postponed for the present.

Bombay 11th January, 1841.

THE above will Submit for Sale by Public Auction, To-morrow the 12th Instant, *without reserve*, about two hundred dozen of approved *St. Julien* and *Gruaud La Rose* Claret of recent importation.

Musters may be had at the rate of one Rupee per bottle, on application to the Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th January 1841.

FOR SALE.

ON Commission, a pair of new, very splendid Brilliant Diamond Ear-rings, set transparent and of the latest patterns.

Apply to BLACKWELL AND Co.

Bombay, 11th Jan. 1841.

FOR SALE.

A Light Shigram in excellent order, Patent Axles, with a powerful Grey Arab Horse and Harness.....Price Rs. 1000

A Low Phæton with pair of Horses and Harness..... ,, 800

A Handsome Lady's Horse..... ,, 800

A Pair of Carriage Horses..... ,, 600

A Stanhope with Patent Axles, Horse and Harness..... ,, 600

Apply to BLACKWELL AND Co.

Bombay, 11th January 1841.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sherry (Pale)..	per Hhd.	Rs.	300
Ditto (Brown).....	do.	,,	250
Ditto (do.) in 3 and 6 doz. Cases.....	per dozen	,,	15
Ditto (Golden)	do.	do.	do.	,,	6
Ditto (Pale)	do.	do.	do.	,,	18
Madeira	do.	do.	do.	,,	18
Port in 6 doz. Cases	do.	do.	,,	14
Claret in 3 doz.	do.	do.	do.	,,	20
Hermitage (Red and White)	do.	,,	18
Moselle (1825 and 1834) in 3 doz. Cases.....	do.	,,	18
Hockheim (1822) in 3 doz.	do.	,,	25
Rudesheim (1834)	do.	do.	,,	30
Ditto Berg (1831)	do.	do.	,,	36
Orinto	do.	do.	,,	15

(*) HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL

NOTICE.

THE Drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place on Friday the 29th January 1841, at the Exchange Rooms, precisely at 11 A. M. where the attendance of Subscribers is respectfully solicited.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO'S.

THIRD LOTTERY, 1841.

ALL PRIZES.

On 30 Renewed Reserved Whole Tickets of the last Day's Drawing of the 1st Calcutta Government Lottery of 1841, divided into 752 Chances at Company's Rupees 25 per each. Chance or in advance 15 Rupees, balance 10 Rupees.

On half Tickets, 13 Rupees per chance.

CHEAP SCHEME.

1	Prize of			4	Whole Tickets.
1	do.	of		2	do. do.
2	do.	of one	each	2	do. do.
4	do.	of ½	each	2	do. do.
8	do.	of ¼	each	2	do. do.
32	do.	of ⅛	each	2	do. do.
64	do.	of 1-16	each	4	do. do.
128	do.	of 1-32	each	4	do. do.
512	do.	of 1-64	each	8	do. do.

752 Prizes — 30 Reserved Whol Tickets.

1st. Subscribers have the option of paying the full amount, Company's Rupees 25 at once or only 15 as an advance, but the balance to be remitted on obtaining their respective Prize Tickets will be deliverable after the conclusion of the Drawing.

2nd. Moffussil Subscribers are particularly requested to include Postage in their remittances as they shall have their Prize Tickets free of Postage but they have the option of paying the full amount at once.

3rd. Early applications is solicited for Tickets to the Projector at his Office No. 12 Waterloo Street opposite Messrs Dykes and Co. or near the Anckland Hotel.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND Co.
Projectors.

BABOO RAMLOCHUN ROY,
Trustee.

ALL PRIZES AND NO BLANKS!!!

WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND & CO'S.

Second Bombay Minor Lottery.

SECOND CLASS.

1	Prize of			Co's Rs.	5,000
1	,,	of		,,	2,000
1	,,	of		,,	1,000
1	,,	of		,,	500
4	,,	of	200	,,	800
8	,,	of	100	,,	800
22	,,	of	50	,,	1,100
112	,,	of	25	,,	2,800
200	,,	of	5	,,	1,000

350 Prizes. Co's. Rs, 15,000

The holders of undrawn Tickets in the first class of the above Lottery, are requested to forward the same with 27 Rupees to WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND AND Co. opposite to the General Post Office for renewal in the Second Class, the renewal, will cease on the 8th January next. The first days Drawing will take place at their Office on Saturday the 16th January at 2 o clock P. M. and the Second or last days drawing on Monday the 1st February 1841, at the same hour. A few Tickets and Shares of the above Lottery are for Sale at the following prices viz:

Whole Ticket at Rs 40 each.
Half ,, ,, ,, 20 ,,
Quarter ,, ,, ,, 10 ,,

Terms Cash.

Bombay, 11th January 1841.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND VIA EGYPT.

THE DIRECTORS of the *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company* with reference to their Advertisement of the 4th May have now the pleasure to announce to the Public in India that the Contract with Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance of the East India Mails direct between England and Alexandria has been entered into, that in consequence they expect to dispatch for Alexandria on or about the 1st September next, the Company's New Steam Ship "*Oriental*" of 1500 Tons and 450 horse power, which Vessel will start from Alexandria direct for England on or about the 21st September next and thenceforward the "*Oriental*" and "*Liverpool*" (of 1300 Tons and 464 horse power) will continue to start from England on the 1st and Alexandria on the 21st of every month.

The *Oriental* is fitted up with spacious accommodations for one hundred Cabin Passengers. A first-rate table with wines &c. will be provided on board and included in the fare which for the present has been fixed for the 1st Cabin £45 and £30 for the 2d Cabin for the whole route from Alexandria to England and *vice versa* and for the intermediate distances as follows, viz.

	1st Cabin,	2d Cabin.
Alexandria to Malta....	£12	£8
Malta to Gibraltar.....	13	8 10
Gibraltar to England....	20	14

an improved conveyance for Mails, Passengers, and Merchandize through Egypt is about to be formed, by the establishment of swift and commodious Iron Steam Vessels on the Nile and by extending and improving the means of transit between Suez and Cairo.

The Vessels will carry Medical Officers and the time occupied in the Passage home will be allowed in the quarantine.

Passengers desirous of availing themselves of this direct British conveyance home from Alexandria and avoiding the performance of qrantine in a Lazaretto at Malta or Marseilles will do well (until the transit from Suez to Alexandria be improved as abovementioned,) to keep pace with the Mail as nearly as possible.

Any quantity of Cargo may be forwarded through Egypt under existing arrangements in five days, and when the improved arrangements are effected in three days if put in cases of not more than 150lbs. weight and goods of any description can pass through Egypt and on to England without being liable to quarantine provided they are put in cases of *wood*, *iron*, or *tin* only, and without any cordage, cloth, or other susceptible substance attached to them, and provided also that they are sealed at an Indian Custom House.

Arrangements are in progress which will enable the Company shortly to carry out a line of Steam Communication between the Eastern Presidencies of India, Ceylon, and Suez.

B. M. WILLCOX, A. ANDERSON, F. CARLETON. } *Managing Directors.*

LONDON, *4th June* 1840. *

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9TH 1841.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—There has been a steady business transacted throughout the week, both for the English and China Markets but principally for the latter, for which the purchases have been considerable. Good Broach Cotton has become very scarce and inferior is rather dearer, but other sorts are generally a little cheaper.

The purchases reported are.

2000 Bales Broach.... at Rs. 115 at 116 & Cdy.
600 Cdys. Oomrawutty at ,, 103 at 105 & Cdy.
300 Do. Old Dholera & Komptah..... at ,, 102 at 101 & do.

OPIUM.—Speculators have been active during the week, and some purchases have been made by Exports consequent it is said on the reported arrival of the Clipper Cowasjee Family at Calcutta. The price to-day is Rs. 740 at 750, and the Stock as follows.

Balance of last years importation .. Chests 6,667
Imported from the 26th May to the instant 8,931½
15,601½
Exported for the same period..... 10193½
Remaining..... Chests 5,407

PERSIAN & ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

COFFEE (*Mocha*).—Has sold at improved rates to the extent of 500 Maunds.

THE PRODUCE OF SCIND.

WOOL.—A small lot of Marwar realized Rs. 130.

EUROPE GOODS,

		Rs. A. P.
Muskets	300 have been sold.....	at 6 12 0
Crown Glass	115 boxes do.....	at 16 0 0
Reads (*seed*)	1300 bundles do. at an average rate of Rs. 3 0 50 per bundle.	

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—The sales have been more extensive, particularly of heavy Goods, but for Muslins very low rates are offered. The sales reported are

			Rs. A. P.
Turkey Red Chintz..	500	pieces 7-8ths per piece.....	18 12 0
	200	,, ...	,, 11 12 0
Turkey Red Twills	400	,, ...	,, 13 0 0
Ditto Jacconets	200	,, ...	,, 7 8 0
Grey Longcloths	600	,, 36 inch. by 36 yds.	,, 7 3 0
	550	,, 36 inch. by 38 yds	,, 6 0 0
Grey Madapollams	600	,, 36 inch. by 24 yds	,, 3 12 0
	1200	,, 36 inch. by 24 yds	,, 4 3 0
	1,000	,, 40 inch. by 24 yds	,, 3 8 0
	1,000	,, 40 inch. by 24 yds	,, 3 8 0
	4,250	,, 40 inch. by 24 yds	,, 3 6 at 3 7 0
	1,250	,, ...	,, 3 2 0
Grey Jacconets	800	,, ...	,, 3 8 0
	500	,, ...	,, 3 0 0
	600	,, ...	,, 2 11 0
	660	,, ...	,, 2 10 0
	2,500	,, ...	,, 2 7 0
Bleached.....	1,500	,, 36 inch 38 by 24 yds.....	,, 1 15 0
Bleached Jacconets.	600	,, ...	,, 6 12 0
Lappets.....	1,000	,, ...	,, 2 4 0
	800	,, ...	,, 2 1 0
Book Muslins....	600	,, ...	,, 2 8 0
Striped Dorias....	750	Pieces..... per piece	3 6 0
	750	,, ...	,, 3 12 0
	600	,, ...	,, 4 11 0
Grey Mulls.....	400	,, ...	,, 3 4 0
Do Jacconets....	400	,, ...	,, 2 5 0
Cambries.....	100	,, ... No. 10..	,, 4 8 0
White Cambrics..	50	,, ... No. 14..	,, 5 11 0
Grey Madapollams.	300	,, ...	,, 3 2 0
Do. Long Cloths..	50	,, ...	,, 6 10 0
Do. Jacconets....	400	,, ...	,, 3 2 0
White Do.....	100	,, ...	,, 2 10 0
Do. Do.....	100	,, ...	,, 3 2 0
Do. Do.....	100	,, ...	,, 3 11 0
Do. Do.....	100	,, ...	,, 3 12 0
Do. Do.....		,, ... No. 8..	,, 3 15 0
Do. Do.....	100	,, ...	,, 4 5 0
Lappet Sprts....	150	,, ...	,, 2 5 0
White Shirting....	100	,, ...	,, 7 8 0
Tape Check.....	80	,, ...	,, 4 6 0
Do. Grey Shirting..	80	,, ... 25 yds..	,, 5 11 0

COTTON TWIST.—No sale of Water Twist is reported but in Mule the following transactions have taken place.

Mule Twist.....	1,600 lbs.	No. 40	at 8½ annas.	
	400	do. do. 48		
	1,500	do. do. 40	9	do.
	4000	do. do. 46		
	2,000	do. do. 50	9¼	do.
	800	do. do. 50	9½	do.
	400	do. do. 52		
	3,200	do. do. 60	9¾	do
	4,080	do. do. 60	10	do.
	4,000	do. do. 70	10	do.
	2,000	do. do. 80	10½	do.

METALS.—Market firm but without change in prices.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—Sales some extent have been effected at the undermentioned prices.

5 per Cent Loan of Nos. 3000 to 5000.. at Rs. 109¾
of Nos. 10000 to 15000.. at ,, 111
4 Per Cent Loan 1835-36 at Rs 97½.

BILLS ON BENGAL.—at 10 days sight 8 As. Premium at 30 days sight Par to 2 As. do.

Do. ON ENGLAND.—Nothing done.

BOMBAY BANK SHARE.—26 Per Cent Premium.

FREIGHTS.

To GREAT BRITAIN.—Higher rates are asked to London but we hear of no actual engagement above £ 3 15.

To CHINA.—We hear that a vessel has been chartered at Rs. 21 per Candy for Cotton.

Opium by Clippers Dollars 12 Per Chest.
by other Vessels 6 at 7 Per do.

AGULHAS—LIGHT FUND.

Chairman:—The Hon William Porter, Her Majesty's Attorney General.

Directors:—The Hon. M. Van Breda, Major C. C. Michell, James Brane, Esq., Port Captain, W. J. McLeod, Esq, Deputy Port Captain, T. B. Venn, Esq., C. S. Pillans, Esq., Thomas Ansdell, Esq, John Stein, Esq., G. W. Silberbauer, Esq., John Fairbairn

Esq., Isaac Chase, Esq., United States Consul, H. Hanck, Esq., Danish Consul, F. de Lettre, Esq., French Vice Consul, Hon. H. Ross, Prussian Consul, H. Watson, Esq., Spanish Consul, W. Gainey, Esq., Acting Russian Consul, M. Thalwitzer, Esq., Consul, for the Hanse Towns.

Edward Norton, Honorary Secretary.

Bankers :—Cape of Good Hope Bank, South African Bank.

The calamitous loss of life and property which has occurred from time to time, as well at Cape Agulhas as in its immediate vicinity, has long impressed the minds of many with the conviction that a Light-house to be erected on the fatal spot would be an object of incalculable benefit. Disasters of a recent date have tended materially to strengthen this conviction, and it has been determined, if possible, to raise, by voluntary subscription a sufficient sum to build, and to maintain permanently, an edifice imperatively demanded for the protection of so large a portion of the commercial navy of all nations. It was at one time conceived that a small tonnage duty, upon vessels entering certain adjacent ports, might be authorised in the proper quarter, for the purpose of performing this great and good work, but that idea was sacrificed to the general and just repugnance felt to imposing any such tax, however trifling.

A Public Meeting was held here on the 11th July last for the promotion of the objec specified. The resolutions which were thenpasst ed together with the speeches of the Chairman (the Hon. the Attorney-General,) and the mover of the first resoultion (the Hon. Mr. Breda,) will be found below, and are referred to for some illustrative statements and details. The Committee appointed by the general meeting assemble regularly every week, for the purpose of furthering, by correspondence and otherwise, the subscription both in this colony and elsewhere.

The engraving has been executed by Major C. C. Michell, the Surveyer-General of the Cape, in order to exhibit, at a single glance, the position which Cape Agulhas occupies with respect to the principal cities and seats of trade in the eastern hemisphere. Nothing has, as yet, been finally determined relative to the precise nature of the structure but the prevailing opinion seems to be that the form indicated upon the map prefixed, would probably be the best that could be chosen. Two towers, a certain distance apart, and each illuminated, one with *white* and the other with *red* light would, it is conceived, exclude the remotest possibility of confounding, at night, the proposed Light-house with any ordinary or accidental fire which might be visible upon the coast. Such a building, moreover, if stained red would show, during the day time, very distinctly against the light-colored back-ground of the district, and might thus be serviceable as an object to be sighted by ships desirous to correct their reckoning.

It is believed that £10,000, or about, there will suffice to erect the edifice and to form besides a fund, of which the annual interest will pay all annual expences. The Committee are well aware of the difficulties which must attend and the collection of even this comparatively trifling sum. But they rely with confidence that a project which must commend itself to every head that calculates and every heart that feels, is not doomed to failure. They are the more disposed to look for a favourable result on account of the liberality with which this colony, limited as it is in its resources, upon comparatively speaking, uninterested in the question, has already stood forward to answer the appeal.

In other countries, the matter must be left to the influene of its intrinsice merits, and the advocacy of the humane. It is believed that it may be left to *these* with perfect safety. The strong interests of many, and the strongers instincts of all, are in favour of the design, and it will be supported by some. it is trusted, under a sense of solemn duty. It would be presumptuous to lay down any rule for the guidance of those elsewhere, who may be disposed to give a helping hand to the undertaking. They are themselves the persons best qualified to deside upon the course to be pursued. But it is respectfully suggested that the speedy formation, in each place, of a committee, which should consider and determine upon the best method of bringing the case, and all its claims, under the notice of the public, and which should put itself in communication with the Committee at the Cape, might tend materially to secure success.

By order of the Committee,
EDWARD NORTON, *Honorary Secritary.*
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope,
17th August 1840.

Resolutions agreed upon at the Public Meeting on the 11th July.

1st.—Moved by the Hon. M. Van Breda, seconded by Captain Van Renen,—

That the graet and painful loss of life and destruction of property, by shipwreck, upon our coast, near Cape Agulhas, forcibly calls attention to the adoption of some measure which may operate as a safeguard to Vessels passing in its neighbourhood, and render less frequent such melancholy disasters, as the loss of the *Arniston, Lancaster, Northumberland, Venerable, and La Lise.*

2d.—Moved by T. Ansdell, Esq. seconded by Baron Von Ludwig,—

That in the opinion of this Meeting, and from the evidence of many nautical men, the erection of a Light House at Cape Agulhas, would be highly beneficial, greatly contributing to the safety of the voyage round the Cape, no less with respect to pointing out the coast with greater certainty, than in obviating the present necessity of keeping far from the land, and thus becoming subject to the intense severity in the winter months of the North West gales.

3d.—Moved by Henry Sherman, Esq., seconded by W. G. Anderson, Esq.,—

That in order to create a Fund for the erection of a Light House, and to defray the Annual Expenses, a general Subscription be entered into in this Colony and in the neighbouring Islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, as well as in England, India, France, United States, Holland, Hanse Towns, and all maritime places trading to the Eastward ; and as the object is one of equal interest to the shipping of all nations, that the several Consuls resident among us, and other Gentlemen connected with those places, be solicited to co-operate in furtherance of this desirable object.

4th.—Moved by the Baron Von Ludwig, seconded by T. Ansdell, Esq.—

That a Committee now be appointed for assisting to carry into operation the design of the present Meeting in obtaining Subscribers, corresponding with influential persons connected with the shipping interest, drawing up regulations and arranging the nature of the Trust, and for general purposes ; and that the Hon. W. Porter and M. Breda, Esq, Major Michell, the Port and Deputy Port Captains, Messrs. Ansdell, Silberbaner, Stein, Venn, Pilans and Fairbairn, be now appointed as the present Committee.

5th.—Moved by S. Merrington, Esq., seconded by J Borradaile, Esq.,—

That the Consul resident amongst us shall become associated ex-officio with the Committee.

6th.—Moved by Captain Van Renen, seconded by G. W. Silberbaner, Esq.,

That the Regulations to be drawn up by the Committee, as soon as completed, shall be submitted for adoption at a General Meeting of the Subscribers, of which Meeting the Committee shall give due notice.

Thanks were voted to the Chairman by G. W. Silberbaner, Esq., seconded by J. Stein, Esq.,

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The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce solicit the attention of the Public of Bombay, especially of the Commercial body, and all connected by personalities with the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, to the foregoing Report, and earnestly invite general support to the important object in view. Subscriptions are authorized to be received by the undersigned, which will be duly remitted to the Committee of Management at the Cape.

BOMBAY, Chamber of Commerce, 3th January 1841. } T. J. A. SCOTT, *Acting Secretary.*

[*Bombay Times Jan.* 9.

Spirit of the Journals.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY.

FLIBBERTIGIBBET, SEPTEMBER 14.

TO MESSIEURS MATCHEM AND CLARKE.

Gentlemen,—Ienclose you five gold mohurs (all my remaining pocket money) and you may put me down in your register, according to your advertisement ; but the husband must be one of my own choosing or I'll have nothing to say to him. When you know what my intentions are you will easily be able to pick out one of the sort required. I shall not marry a very old man like old Pat. O'H. because they are excessively tiresome ; and I shall not have a very young one, under twenty three I mean, for at that age they are raw and uninteresting, and have never *two* original ideas, and think all women fools. Neither will I have a rich one, for they are stingy ; nor a poor one, because I *should* like something else in the Cottage besides love. I'll not take a very tall one, like Major F——, because I should never be *up* to him (that is one of Papa's odious puns—I *hate* puns) and I'll not have a little one because they make one look silly. A very clever one I dout want, for they have no fun in them ; and of course I cant accept a stupid one as it would be mortifying to have him laughed at. I dont care for a regularly handsome man, as they generally think too much of themselves, and there is a want of intellect about their countenances ; and I would rather not have a very ugly one (I quite agree with Mrs. F. there) because unless one can see his visage in his mind it is disagreeable to see it at all,—just fancy the first sight of him every morning in his nightcap ! I shant take a fat one you may depend on it, for they're fat headed as well as fat bodied ; and I shall refuse a living skeleton, because there is nothing in him. He mustn't touch tobacco in any shape, the nasty creature, and he is not to know music practically as if I want any too-tooing I can get it without making my husband look unlike a gentleman. He is not to wear mustachios, for I would as soon have the hair of a man's head poked against my mouth, as the hair of his upper lip, and his whiskers are not to be of a ruffianly size. He must not be addicted to wine, nor gambling, nor any kind of low debauchery, and I would rather he should not write poetry, nor be sentimental in his pen and ink. Lastly he must agree to let me do exactly as I please, and to do himself, as I please, must not have any particular hobby, for such people are always bores. If you can pick me out a man exactly answering to this delineation send him over for me to look at.

Yours obediently,
E. T.

Gentlemen,—I am a pretty, clever, lively little girl, still in my teens ; write poetry without being a blue, and sing like, a linnet ; quite a pet without being spoiled, and with a frankness of manner that no one but a fool could mistake for coquetry. Fair skin, plump hand, small foot, light brown hair, and a symmetrical figure on quite the pettable scale. Every woman, as *you* know, from four feet eleven to five feet two, considers the Venus de Medicis exactly her height, whatsoever that may be, so I dare say she is just mine ; but I once heard a particularly skinny woman, full five feet seven, (who had a husband about my height, by the by,) say that a friend of her's who had *seen* the Venus, said that height, figure and all, corresponded with her's exactly ! I shall not marry into the army on any account, not even a K. C. B., so you *must* get me a civilian. Remember, the utmost secrecy must be preserved, so I fully trust you.*

Yours,
E. D.

Dear Gentlemen,—Put me down as a candidate, and Mamma will send you the registry fee in a few days. As I am to be seen regularly beside Papa on the old coach box, no particular description is required ; only this, that with *me* it's all fair, and no *making up.*

Yours, all right,
J. S.

* Poor, dear, confiding Girl !—better trust to *me* next time.—FLIB.

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 1st of February next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Actg. Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 10th Nov. 1840.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 8th, Barque Singapore Packet, F. W. Tingate, Master, from China 4th Nov. Singapore 24th Nov. and Penang 10th Dec. *Passengers.*—Mrs. Tingate and Child, Lieut. A. W. Jerningham of Her M. Ship Wellesley.

Do. Brig Midas, P. Keir, Master, from New Castle 7th June.

Do. 9th, Barque Mary Ann, Thomas Bolton, Master, from Sydney 11th October.

Do. Ship Samdany, Hajee Abboobucker Nacodah, from Cannanore 24th Dec.

Do. Ship Tweed, Robert Lawson, Master, from Liverpool 20th Augt.

Do. Ship Hugh Walker, John Bogg, Master, from Greenock 23d Augt.

Do. 10th, Barque Corsair, James Fraser, Master from China 11th Nov. and Singapore 30th Nov. *Passenger.*—Mr. J. Frances.

SAILED.

Jan 9th, Ship Futhel Currim, Hajee Sallia, Mahd. Arbee Nacodah, to Malabar Coast and Mocha. *Passengers* —19 Natives.

Shipping in the Harbour.

E. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Satelliete.
SCHOONERS	Sesostris.
Emily and Taptee.	Hugh Lindsay.
CUTTERS.	Zenobia.
	Indus.
	Berenice.
	Auckland.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Clarendon.	Frances.
Julia.	Superior.
Westmoreland,	Woodman.
Dartmouth.	Strabane.
Sarah.	Princess Charlotte.
John Garrow.	Ophelia and Ann
Gilmore.	Parsee Greenock.
Recovery.	Ingleborough.
Duke of Lancaster,	Onyx.
James Moran.	Memnon.
Royal Saxon	Sycee.
Ropkinson.	Charles Grant.
Charlotte.	Mary Ann.
Amity.	Tweed.
Java.	Hugh Walker.
Helena.	Midas.

COUNTRY.

Canderbux.	Mayaram Dayaram.
Pittamber Savoy.	Freak.
Caroline.	Alexander Robertson.
Sir Wm. Waljnee,	Ruparell.
Colone . Newal.	St. George.
Atiet Rahimau.	Nurbudda.
Essavie.	Adele.
Mor.	Hamoody.
Maria.	Rattler.
Candahar.	Clarke.
Ruby.	Resolution.
Fanny,	Singapore Packet.
Helen.	Samdany.
Hydroose.	Corsair.

FRENCH.

Lad Aele.

ARAB.

Harsingar.

PORTUGUESE.

Brig Simplicia.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 9th.—Capt. T. E. Cotgrave, Artillery, from Kurrachee.
do. do. Ensign H. A. Adams, from Sawant Warree.
do. do. Lieut. C. A. Orr, Madras Engrs., from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 7th.—Lieut. Heyman, 15th Regt. N. I. to Tannah.
do. 8th. Capt. C. J. ; Westley, N. V. Bn., to Dapoolie.
do. do. Lieut. Col. Sutherland, 18th Regt. N. I., to Neilgherries.
do. do. Asst. Surgeon, T. B. Hart, 14th Bengal N. I., to Nusseerabad.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Under an impression that a little of the "Gup" (true Gup by the way) afloat at this place may not be uninteresting to the readers of your valuable paper, I sit down to give it to you,

The Political Agent, yesterday intimated to the Commanding Officer that it was likely he would be obliged to call on him for a small Force to take the Field immediately. Letters were, consequently written to the heads of the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments to be prepared accordingly. The former was desired to prepare Camp Equipage for 300 of Her Majesty's 4th Regiment of Foot, 2 Flank and the Rifle Company of the 26th M. N. I. A Brigade of Guns (some say half the A Company) accompany the Force.

The place of destination is said to be "Chumkundee" (some thirty miles from this) the ruler of which place died without issue a short time ago, the Honorable John, therefore wants all the "Loaves and Fishes" but others say no, you shall not get them, and anticipating the consequences have shut themselves (principally Arabs) up in a Fort,—"Glory to their elbows" say I, oh Mr. Editor, it would have made your "teeth water" and regret that you have thrown by your sword & buckler to become a scribler, to have seen the "glee the artillery men were in & how they rubbed their hands when they got the order to prepare two Guns for action." May they not be disappointed a "brush" with the Arabs—who by the way fight like Spaniards behind walls ; would be quite refreshing to the Troops here, not a few of whom hoped to have had an opportunity of reaping in upper Scinde.

As it is likely I shall accompany the force I shall not fail to "report progress" to you from Laurels time to time, should you wish it.

From the fact of two Ladies Mrs. Carpenter and Vaughan having left this a few days ago to join their husbands in Scind, it would appear that there is no likelihood of the speedy return of Her Majesty's 41st Regiment to which their husbands belong ; that the gallant Corps may have an opportunity of touching up the rascally Belochee's in the *Raw* is the sincere wish of.

Yours faithfully,
PADDY BISCUIT.

Belgaum, 5th January 1841.

BELGAUM.

ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES.

22d Dec. Capt. Hallett, Deputy Asst. Com. General from Bombay.
24th Dec. Conductor H. D Lawless, Com. Deputy from Bombay.
1st January, Capt. Warden, Com. of Ordnance from Bombay.
27th Dec. Capt. Johnson, Asst. Com. Genl. Madras Army from Bombay.
2d January, General Delamotte & Staff on a tour of inspection.
Capt. Grimes, A. A. Genl. Nagpoor S. F.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, January 11, 1841.

ARRIVED January 8, Brig *Midas*, P. Keir, Master, from Newcastle, 7th June ; Do. Barque *Singapore Packet*, T. W. Tingate, Master, from China 4th November, touched at Singapore and Penang—Passengers : Mrs. Tingate and Child ; Lieutenant Jerningham, H. M. S. Wellesly ; Do. 9. Ship *Mary Anne*, T. Bolton, Master, from Sydney 11th October and Point de Galle 22nd December ; Do. *Samdany*, Hajee Nacodah, from Cannanore 24th December—Passengers : 29 Natives ; Do. H. C. Sloop of War *Elphinstone*, Lieut. R. Ethersey, Commanding from Aden 23rd November—Passengers : Lieut. McKenzie, Ensign Bowles, 24 Privates Bombay European Regiment, 2 Children, 3 Boys ; Do. Barque *Tweed*, R. Lawson, Master, from Liverpool 20th August ; Do. Ship *Hugh Walker*, J. Bogg, Master, from Greenock 23rd August ; Do. 10, *William*, A. F. Morris, Master, from Aden 20th November—Passengers : 2 Europeans and 3 Natives ; Do. Brig *Corsair*, James Fraser, Master, from China 11th and Singapore 30th Nov.

AN Inquest was held on Friday last on the Body of a Biggaree, who had been killed by a Bowsprit rolling over on him, while employed with others in removing it from the Shore Side into the Master Attendant's House, and a Verdict of "*Accidental Death returned.*"

And another on Saturday on the Body of a Man of the Malabaree or Coongah caste found floating in the Dhobie's Tank, in the early part of the Morning, but no information was elicited about the deceased, and a Verdict returned of, "*Found Drowned.*"

THE Steam Frigate *Auckland* was floated out of the Dock on Saturday at about ½ past Twelve. We understand she was christened in the usual manner by Captain Oliver, Captain Lowe is we hear appointed to command her. She is of 950 Tons, with Engines of 220 Horse Power, and is to carry 4 Guns Two 68 pounders and Two 32, with a Crew of 80 Europeans and 22 Natives exclusive of Marines. She will be fitted out it is said with all dispatch, but her destination at present is not known. She is a very beautiful Vessel and does high credit to the Bombay Dock Yard and to the Superintendent of the Indian Navy. The *Berenice* is in Dock to be coppered, and is we hear to take the February Packet to Suez. We have heard it intimated that Lieutenant Young is likely to succeed to the command of her, vacated by Captain Lowe's appointment to the *Auckland*. The retirement of Captain Moresby as stated by the *Times* leaves another Steam Frigate open, but we have not been able to learn who will succeed to the command of the *Sesostris*. We are only sorry that the Indian Navy should lose so good an Officer as Captain Moresby at a time when his Services would be most valuable. He has served 25 years with great honor to himself and benefit to the State, and we should be glad to hear of his rescinding his application for retirement.

WE give an interesting letter from "BISCUIT." It will be seen a Jaghiredar in the Southern Marhatta Country is going to be obstinate and shew fight. We have no doubt the Belgaum Detachment will give a good account of the Arabs, and if a brush does take place, we hope "BISCUIT" will remember his promise, and let us know in time all about the affair.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce has very properly solicited subscriptions for the Agulhas Light House, and we would urge the appeal on the Anglo-Indian Public.—How many valuable lives might have been saved had such a beacon existed years ago. Six Vessels the *Arniston, Lancaster, Northumberland, Venerable* and *La Lise* are known to have been lost there, and many more which we know not of may have met their destination on that Iron bound coast. We have all friends and relations who may pass that dangerous point, and we would call on all to contribute their mite to so necessary and laudable a work. Our own ability is but small. but all we can do to further the undertaking we will, and shall be happy to record the names of those philanthropic persons who may come forward to assist.

IT will be seen from the subjoined article from the *Englishman* that Dost Mahommed's two sons have come in and the whole family are collected together with the exception of Hyder Khan who is here. We think he should be allowed to join the rest. It is said that Dost Mahommed was incensed against him for losing Ghiznee, but as he has suffered the fortune of War himself since, there is little doubt he will be disposed to receive his son kindly, who at all events surrendered at the post of honor.

"We learn that Dost Mahomed's two sons, who escaped from Ghuzni, Azim Khan and Shurah Khan, have both surrendered, and were by last accounts safe in Capt. Nicolson's camp. The whole family are now collected in one spot excepting Hyder Khan who continues on his parole at Bombay."—*Englishman, Dec.* 30.

WE are indebted to the *Agra Ukhbar* for a very flattering notice which we extract for the amusement of our readers. We are quite careless of the Editor's opinion of our merits, *His* are properly appreciated by the Bombay Army. His present servile flattery will not efface the recollection of the continued low abuse which he heaped on the Bombay Sepoys, according to him, "The Duck was not a fighting bird" and while he was penning that line in order to exalt the Bengallees at the expence of the Bombayites, the latter under Colonel Marshall were giving the lie to his sentences at the Pass of Peer Chutter, while his own Pets were turning their backs to Dost Mahommed. The merits of the Bombay Army are too well appreciated by all who have seen them on Service to require any puffing, and the *Agra Ukhbar* may rest assured, although he may consider indiscriminate attacks as a proof of vigour and independence, that such as he has indulged in, savour the one of Grub Street, and the other of Billingsgate.

"We beg the attention of our readers to the official report on the late engagement of Major Clibborn, which will be found in another column, and which we are glad to find, acquits that Officer of all misconduct. Of this indeed, we and the voice of the Press generally long since acquitted him, but as our Bombay friends* are peculiarly sensitive on the subject, we shall say nothing more on it, beyond expressing our pleasure at the Major's honorable acquittal. The Bombay Troops have retrieved whatever little stain this affair might have thrown upon them, by their late most gallant and decisive defeat of Nusseer Khan and more no troops could do."—*Agra Ukhbar, Dec.* 31.

* We would perhaps say a word to the *Bombay Gazette*, but it is unworthy of our notice : It has lost all character since the death of Mr. Macallum its late Editor, and is now a wretched affair, unredeemed by one single merit.

WE have received Files of "THE AUSTRALIAN" from Sydney to the 10th of October, from which we have made a few selections. It will be seen that the Legislative Council have passed a string of resolutions one of which, "to prevent the introduction of desperate convicts transported to Norfolk Island, being admitted into the colony" after the expiration of their sentences. is certainly only reasonable, the effects of such a measure in the words of the resolution "must inevitably inflict upon the Colony a continuance of the worst of the moral evils arising out of transportation," while it would go to swell the burthens of the colonists in the shape of an increased police expenditure. The proposition that the Home Government should pay half the Police and Gaol establishments on account of deriving a pecuniary saving from the assignment of convicts to private service in New-South-Wales, will not we think meet with much support in the British Parliament.

WE have received a letter from "A SPECTATOR TO LAST NIGHT'S PERFORMANCE," and made some inquiry into the matter, and from several impartial persons who were present, find that no disturbance took place at the Theatrical representation in question,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

only the usual demonstrations of approtion mingled with some hisses. If young men will exhibit themselves to the Public for money and become players, they must expect pl ers Fare and be ready to stand the sibillation as well as the applause of Boxes, Pit and Gallery, an Actor must never be *thin skinned* or he will lead a horrid life. He is a candidate for Histrionic Fame, and if he does not succeed at first he must persevere. It is a great mistake to suppose that a man becomes a good actor all at once, there is no profession which requires deeper study, or greater care, and he only will act well who as it were embodies himself in, and fancies for the time being, that he *really* is the character he represents. This made the acting of Kean and Matthews what it was—and those who have seen the former in Sir Giles Overeach and the latter in the Episode of Monsieur Mallet will not forget the startling reality of the scenes. Amateurs cannot be expected to equal those who make the stage their profession, and as their object is to please, their faults should be viewed with an indulgent eye, and we have no doubt that as they seem to have been annoyed at some hissing, those who are now performing in the Fort will not meet with any more marks of disapprobation at their future performances. We are only sorry that we have not a regular Theatre patronised by the Society of Bombay, if so it would be conducted with propriety and decorum, and no disturbances would be allowed to occur, while we fear (although it should not be so,) that these Amateur attempts will always be liable to interruption from the accidental invasion of a troop of jolly fellows, who like the Boys in the Fable forget that what is fun to them is death to the Amateurs.

THE Trial of the late ruler of Quedah Tuanku Mahomed Saad for Pinang at Piracy, has ended in his acquittal but not his liberation, as he is detained by the Government as a Prisoner of War. The learned Judge in his address to the Prisoners after the verdict of acquittal was recorded said, it would have been painful for him to have been called on to pass the last sentence of the Law upon the grandson of that generous and confiding Prince, but for whose cession of the Island he would never have sat there as a Judge nor the Prisoner been arraigned at the Bar of an English Court of Justice. This must have been very consolatory to the prisoner, who no doubt bitterly accuses his Grandfather's folly. If we are to believe the Pinang *Gazette* we have not treated the Malays well, nor afforded them proper protection against the Siamese, and we have no doubt the Trial of this Prince will cause some stir. At present we have only the opposition view of the question, we shall wait and see what statements are put forth by the Government before we pronounce an opinion, contenting our elves with observing that if what is stated now is true, poor Tuanku Mahomed Saad is a very unfortunate and ill used personage.

"CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Tuanku MAHOMED SAAD afid his brothers, with their followers, were again brought up on Monday last for trial As we shall be enabled next week to lay a full report of all the proceedings in this important case before our readers, it is only now necessary to mention, that after evidence had been heard for the prisoners on their plea in bar, the Jury without retiring returned a verdict of *not guilty*. We are sorry that the misfortunes of the Tuanku were not thereby ended. The Court intimated that as he had in his own defence assumed the position of an enemy to the British government, he must expect to be conducted to the Fort as a prisoner of war, where, however, it was to be trusted he would not be detained long He was allowed to be taken into the custody of the officers of government at the bar of the Court after having made some conditions of quiet surrender, which were acceded to and which will appear in our report. We cannot help thinking that there has been something deficient, to say the least, in the measure of justice that has been dealt out by the British to this unfortunate prince since his capture; nor can we avoid a suspicion that the government, after having committed him as a felon and been the means of subjecting him to nearly four months imprisonment in the Gaol, were scarcely warranted in again reclaiming him from the Court to renew his captivity in the *Main Guard of the Fort*. Having once refused him the character and the treatment of an honorable and unfortunate enemy, and forced him uncondemned, to share the society and the punishment of felons, it might have been expected that the government, in subjecting him to the ignominy and suffering of his new position, would at the same time have conceded to him all its advantages.—Having given him up to the justice of the law, his fate should have been decided by the Court. As it is, his removal from the Fort to the Gaol, his long imprisonment in irons, and his protracted trial as a felon, can only be regarded as a cruel interlude to his captivity as a prisoner of war. Five months of such durance may be thought by many to be a sufficient atonement for injuries which, if even committed (and recent disclosures tho which we shall hereafter advert render it very doubtful,) amounted at the most to no more than taking the temporary use of a boat or two and the temporary detention of a few Malays—acts which as an independent prince he had at least an equal right or excuse with the servants of the Indian government for having recourse to on cases of necessity And that men and boats have frequently been impressed into the service of the State in India, every commissariat officer and every military man is well aware of; but the public will be better able to judge when the whole proceedings are before them.—The present position of TUANKU MAHOMED SAAD has compelled us to say thus much.

Subsequently to writing the above, we have understood that TUANKU MAHOMED SAAD has been removed from the Main Guard, and is now lodged in a suitable apartment within the Fort."—*Pinang Gazette, Nov.* 7.

WE have very much pleasure in presenting our readers with the prospectus of a new work on the Geography and Statistics of Asia, with special reference to India, and the countries that are under British influence. The projected work is to be edited by Major T. B. Jervis of the Bombay Engineers, an officer whose distinguished Scientific attainments are to well known to require any commendation of ours, and who is to be assisted by numerous persons highly qualified to take part in a publication of such a nature.

We believe that there can be but one opinion as to the exceeding desirableness of the object which Major Jervis has proposed to himself. After more than half a century has seen us swaying the Sceptre of Indias fairest provinces, no man will say that Asia generally, or even India, is much more, as yet, than a *terra incognita*. Geographers and Statists faithfully copy each other's errors, and keep each other's ignorance in countenance. It is high time it were otherwise. Science—Commerce—Civilization—Philanthropy—all demand that some effort should be made both to collect together the multitudinous details now floating loosely in a thousand difficult publications, and to amass entirely new information.

The projected work is intended to collect such facts and information, and by comparing these with one another, to draw some generalized conclusions regarding India and Asia, worthy of the advanced state of Geographical Science, and the Philosophical spirit of the age we live in.

We believe too, that Major Jervis's undertaking is practicable, as well as desirable. Doubtless it is of vast extent and complexity, but after a very careful examination of the plan he purposes to follow, we are convinced that it is quite practicable. The plan is singularly well adapted to gain the desired end. It calls forth the resources of many minds, and makes them all converge to a point.

We would solicit the attention of our readers to the subject. Many of them must be better informed than other people, in some point or other, connected with India. Let them once see the great desirableness of the present publication,—which a very little attention to the subject will shew them,—and we believe many will be disposed to contribute their quota. Extent and accuracy of information are the desired requisites; well, let every man who is accustomed to use his eyes, only note done what he has seen, and he will find he knows something worthy of being remember'd. Let him send that information to Major Jervis, and it will be duly acknowledged and preserved.—The little that our recommendation can do for the work, is done with all our heart.—

PROSPECTUS.

The Geography and Statistics of Asia, with special reference to India and the countries under the immediate influence or protection of the British Government.

It were much to be desired, among other indications of general improvement and intercourse, that the progress of a familiar and exact acquaintance with the Geography and Statistics of every country throughout the earth, kept pace with the exhibition of that enterprise which seeks to reclaim it from darkness and barbarism: or make it availaybleble to the friendly commercial internationalit, which must reciprocally affect its well-being, and our own. Such, as an exemplification, or the new and extended relations of British India with the contiguous countries of Central Asia, the bordering nations of the Malayan Peninsula, and China, and the innumerable islands of the eastern archipelago; with which no doubt a far more productive trade would be carried on, to say nothing of the spread of civilization and religious truth, were the public in possession of more full and correct information of what is available for the British market, or suited to the wants of these countries, as an article of export or manufacture from our own. Such information is justly appreciable as subserving the noblest object of Philanthropy,—the communication of the blessed Gospel to all nations.

War and commercial adventure, have indeed originated a great variety of researches, which contribute to the illustration of one of the fairest and richest portions of the globe; yet who, that desires a mere summary acquaintance with the present condition and resources, the precise locality often of these countries, can be satisfied with the imperfect knowledge which at a very remote date furnished matter for the best and only works now in existence. The more ample and recent details, however, being interspersed through a multitude of works and documents, some comparatively costly and rare, others little known or accessible to a very limited number of readers, are so mixed up likewise with much that is of an extraneous character, or of purely local interest, as to repress the most anxious curiosity. And if such be the case with portions of each country, how is the difficulty enhanced, in obtaining more comprehensive views of Geography? It is, in fact, no very easy matter, with the best information before us, to arrive at any decided estimate either of the state and relative limits of our most settled possession, or of those which have been recently superadded, or brought within the commanding influence of our political power. Such knowledge, no doubt, exists to a large amount, and is to be found with the several employés of Government; but they are usually too much occupied to make any further inquiries than may be necessary to present exigencies; and if presented by them to the higher authorities, it is simply in connection with their immediate duties. Nay, all who have occasion to make such researches, are necessitated or prevailed on so to blend them with particulars of transient importance, that the most indefatigable patience would be severely taxed to draw such inferences as the present state of knowledge might very reasonably be expected to furnish.

Without adverting, otherwise than in a cursory way, to the deficiencies of Hamilton's Gazetteer, and his larger Geographical and Statistical account of India, (one identical work by the way, though published under different titles,) it must be allowed, that the accumulation of materials since the date of its first appearance in 1815, for an enlarged and improved description of our Eastern possessions, would abundantly justify the attempt to get up something more in accordance with the philosophical yet popular works brought out on the continent at a long subsequent date: gleaned chiefly from the writings of British officers by industrious and learned foreigners.

It is indeed a reproach to our country, that we invariably leave others to analyse aad compound the fragmentary results of science and discovery, which our own curiosity and observation have arrived at: and receive at a distant date, perhaps, from foreigners, that which we might well have been *proud* of communicating to them, in all its racy originality: while, at the same time, by determining the tide of further inquiry into such channels, the British public would have had the earliest intelligence of every fact essential to its best interests. The works of Balbi, Malte Brun, Ritter, and Berghaus, would have made but a poor show without the help of British materials, though it is delightful to see master-minds like these, of so much ability and aptitude to discuss their value, instituting investigations from these documents, into questions of the most important and instructive nature. What accessions have they not brought to Physical Geography, to the systematizing of facts, bearing on subjects of universal concern? They have called attention to our neglect, and suggested to us methods of a more pleasing description than have hitherto been followed by British Geographers. They have taught us that this department of knowledge is not a mere dry epitome of facts absolutely denuded of narrative or reflection; and which, as the mere annals in respect of history, indicate certain landmarks in space, as those in time; but apart from irrelevant and speculative discussions, may present in the spirit of that striking natural landscape, from whence it is drawn up, some resemblances of varied novelty, some curious and valuable truths at every fresh step. It is to the illustrious Humboldt that they, and we, must consider ourselves indebted for such comprehensive and just views of this subject; and on such models must all works be formed, which aim at an enduring existence and popular acceptability. The remark we have ventured could never be put forward without allusion to the names of D'Anville and Rennell, as they who have chalked out the best and only course in works of an extensive Geographical nature.

The condensation of what is practically important to the Missionary, the Merchant, and the Functionaries of Government, is not incompatible with such a style, or arrangement, as shall recommend it to more general consideration; and expecting, as we may, day by day, a still further accession to our present knowledge, there are notwithstanding, now, abundant materials, sufficient at least, to encourage a publication, which shall embrace in a compendious form the most interesting particulars, bearing on the GEOGRAPHY AND STATISTICS OF ASIA, and those parts more directly under the authority or influence of the British Government, with suitable and correct maps of the larger divisions, similar in style to those in Macculloch's dictionary.

Without adhering to the admirable specimen put forth by Mr. Macculloch, as an universal Geographical Dictionary, it is proposed to arrange the articles in some sort alphabetically—classing the places of minor note, subordinately to the great territorial divisions, and thus not giving them an undue degree of importance, or sacrificing perspicuity and utility to the straight-laced system of a mere Gazetteer.

The difficulties that presented themselves to the restriction of such a work as this to the British possessions in India, as at first contemplated, have induced the Projector to believe, that without entering into the like minute account of other countries, in places beyond those limits, or not so immediately connected therewith, it will not be thought a defect that it embraces all that can concern or interest the British public, especially our countrymen in India. How, in fact, could we dispense with a description of Aden, of Mocha, of Karrak, of Kelat and Herat, of the places of note on the overland route from Bussora to Beiroot, by which the communication is carried on with Europe for four months in the year; or some passing notice of those places of resort in China, which our forces are about to occupy? If there is any thing omitted which should properly have been inserted, it will be matter for after-consideration to append; if any thing to suppress, new matter may easily be found to supply its place.

It is proposed to condense all the materials for this publication within four, or at most, six volumes in the same form and type, Royal 8vo., and about the same cost per volume as the Encyclopedias of Anatomy and Medicine, each to come out in four parts, successively, which it is found will admit of as much information in each single volume as is now comprised in the two volumes of Hamilton's: so that the whole may comprise from four to six times as much matter, the greater part very little known to the public, and possessing at this present juncture a high degree of interest and all alike useful to every class of readers. The work will be printed and published in England, and every thing done to ensure its being brought out in the most superior and reasonable manner. All contributions—or suggestions respecting the proposed work—addressed *to the Editor*, to the care of Messrs. Ostell and Lepage, Calcutta, or to the care of the Secretary of the Geographical Society at Bombay, will be suitably acknowledged. It is requested that any one who may have it in his power to promote this desirable undertaking will favor the Editor with such information as may enable him to give the greatest effect to his design, in which case, he would further suggest that it should be sent, under cover, with the ends open, and by banghy dawk, if bulky, rather than by letter: as also that it should be forwarded to Calcutta, or to Bombay according as the one or other may be nearest, and therefore likely to entail less charge of postage. Subscribers' names are invited by the publishers, Messrs. Ostell and Co. 83, Leadenhall Street, London, and Ostell and Lepage, Calcutta.

THE Calcutta Papers of the 30th of December give us News from Macao to the 24th November brought thither by the "*Cowasjee Family*," the Admiral had arrived with the *Melville, Wellesly*, and *Blenheim*, and had proclaimed a Truce, a Copy of which we subjoin. The mortality at Chusan continues but as the terms of the Truce name the whole Island of Chusan as well as some adjacent, it is to be hoped greater scope and fresh good provisions may alter the sanitory state of the Troops. The Admiral congratulates himself on the nearer friendly intercourse opening with the Chinese, but we must say notwithstanding the Official Memorandum that we are far from satisfied with the posture of affairs. Our opinion is still that we are being gloriously humbugged and the Canton Press of the 14th November seems to take the same view of the case. Kishen the New Commissioner has not arrived at Canton and reports go to say that he has returned to Pekin, while Lin has been appointed to resume the Government of Kwang Tang and the Kwangse Provinces. The *Canton Register* says that if the Admiral arrives and finds no Imperial Commissioner to meet him, that actual hostilities must be the immediate consequence. All this we very much doubt. The Elliots seem to glory in delay and must either be naturally of a cool temperament or be tied down by ridiculous and irrelevant orders from Downing Street. We should not be much surprised at the latter, as there is a party and a very strong one too in England who have got up the NO OPIUM CRY, and inveigh against a War with the Chinese for pure fear of wanting Tea and Sugar, with such we have nought to do, but we would try and impress upon the Home authorities the awful responsibility they are incurring by a War of half measures. It is not too much to say that a disaster in China would be felt in the very heart of London, and that with a sickly and unsuitable climate any protracted measures may have all the effects of a second Walcheren expedition. The Chinese are like all Bullies, flatter or temporize with them and they ascribe all your actions to fear, knock them down, and then kick them 'til they get up again, and they will respect and be subservient to you. We are not of that sanguinary race of writers who would urge hostilities upon a defenceless mob, but a slight demonstration even such as is practised by the Military authorities at home in a riot, the men firing over their heads would be sufficient to intimidate them. We have been wonderfully sparing of Powder since our expedition to China, and one would suppose that Joseph Hume kept the keys of all the Magazines. However Sir Hugh Gough will soon have something to say to affairs, and we trust he will adduce such vigour and weight to the Councils of the Elliots as may cause a movement of some sort. Inactivity in Military matters is as bad as a reverse, and we hope and look for something as Jonathan says "*slick and progressing*. Since writing the above we have found a *Canton Register* up to the latest day i. e. the 24th of November and it will be seen that our Flag of Truce has been fired on from the Bocca Tigris. Now if we swallow this we shall swallow anything. The Chinese know the meaning of the white Flag as well as any people in the world. Captain Elliot proceeded to deliver a letter to the new Imperial Commissioner Kishen announcing the arrival of the British Commissioners in those waters, and he is fired at with a shotted Gun!! The Steamer *Queen* which took up H. B. Majesty's Commissioner was fired at and after returning a few Shells went about and returned to Toonkoo Bay, and finally the honor of England in the shape of a letter which was thus contemned was conveyed by,

"Credat Judæus Apelli."

Who? by a Captain or Commander in the Royal Navy, by a Lieutenant or Midshipman of that Honorable Service, by a Field Officer, Captain or Sub of the Army, by even a Warrant Officer or a Non-Commissioned Officer? No! BUT BY a NATIVE PILOT who reports "EVERY THING HAB SETTY, ALL NOW proper PIGEON." *Now this is enough. We are satisfied*, from this time we predict all manner of evil. There is an old saying "that God sends meat, but the Devil sends Cooks. Now we had as nice a Dish cooked by the Chinese as heart could desire, Up comes Nicholas from his brimstone bed and furnishes us with Two Elliots as chefs de la Cuisuni and a pretty Mess they have made of it!

China.

TRUCE BETWEEN THE IMPERIAL COMMISSIONER AND THE BRITISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

Melville, Chusan, 6th November, 1840.

The Commander-in-Chief has now to give notice to the expedition, that a truce has been agreed to between the imperial high commissioner and himself, pending the negociations between the two countries.

The terms of which are generally, that neither party are to advance beyond the boundary assigned to him, and that native intercourse is not to be interrupted.

The English boundary has been defined as taking in the island of Chusan, and the small islands immediately adjacent, including all within a line run round the Elephant, Towerhill, Blackwall, Fisher's Island, Poototaoyinshan, forming one side of the S. E. passage of Dalrymple's chart and Deer island.

The Commander-in-Chief has, therefore, to call upon all persons connected with the expedition on visiting these islands not to go beyond these boundaries or in any way to interfere with the Chinese so as to give just cause of complaint that the truce is not strictly maintained on our part.

The Commander-in-Chief is also glad to avail himself of this opportunity of recording the satisfaction he has felt at finding that a nearer friendly intercourse is opening with the Chinese, and considering how very much the comforts and conveniences of the expedition defend on the extension of such intercourse, he calls with confidence upon every Officer and gentleman in the expedition to aid him in cultivating a good understanding with the people.

(Signed) GEO. ELLIOTT,
Rear Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

Canton Register, Nov. 17.

Canton Press, Nov. 14.

Our budget of news this week is very scanty, there having been no arrivals of any importance either from the north or west with the exception the *Omega*, of the 29th October, confirming merely our former advices, and of H. M. S. *Jupiter*, store ship, from England, 17th June. The William Wilson transport was confidently reported to have arrived from Chusan, but we cannot trace this report to any satisfactory source, and we have consequently no later dates from that quarter than the 29th October. H. M. S. Volage has proceeded to Manila, there to arrange, it is supposed, for the hospitable reception of part of the invalided troops. We have heard many of our neighbours express the wish that, if compatible with the public service, notice might be given of the time of Her Majesty's ships sailing, to avail themselves of them for the dispatch of letters, an object of great importance in present times.

Although according to advices lately received from Canton, that Keshen is actually expected to arrive there within a few days, the rumour that he is not coming at all, is daily gaining ground, and it is, on the contry, now asserted that he has returned to Peking, where he assisted at a Council at which were present fifty one of the principal officers of the state, (probably the principal members of the six boards' to deliberate on the measures that ought to be taken with regard to the English, and he is said to have been the only one who was in favor of an amicable settlement, whilst all the others recommended the total extermination of the barbarians. This moderation of Keshen, report says, is by his brother-mandarines attributed to his having been bribed by Capt. Elliot to espouse the English interest, and patriotism or envy are loud in condemning this officer, third in rank of the Empire, as guilty of so mean a crime. If, indeed, Keshen has advocated conciliation, his sentiments with regard to foreigners must lately have undergone considerable change since his report to the Emperor, now nearly two years since, was most hostile to foreign intercourse in general; but the state of the country, its defenceless condition, and the unsatisfactory state of the Imperial finances, with many other causes to us unknown, may have modified his views as to how foreigners ought to he treated in the Celestial empire, and this suspicion which now attaches to him is another proof of the many we are already in possession of, of the venality that pervades every rank of government officers; for, although we believe the accusation to be totally unfounded. and think Keshen's honesty to be uncorrupted, for the sufficient reason that it has not been tempted, the very circumstance that a man of such high rank can be suspected of sacrificing his country on such sordid motives, is a proof that snch exist and are thought often to influence the actions of the high state officers. Should this report be correct, and Keshen really not be on his way to Canton, but that, on the contrary, nothing but war and defiance are breathed at Peking, we presume that the Admiral, if he receives any notice of this, whilst still at Chusan, will not come here at all for the present, for we do not suppose that he would be willing to treat with Hong merchants and Linguists; nor after what has passed, even with Lin himself, unadorned as he now is, with the title of Yumchaoor Imperial Commissioner, but that he will at length, by energetic measures, prove to the Chinese that if in diplomacy the latter know how to foil their adversaries, these have at least the more positive advantage over them in the art of war. Should, however, the Admiral, what we think more likely, remain ignorant of the proceedings at Peking, and arrive here without finding the Imperial Commissioner, actual hostilities must equally be the immediate consequence, and we should not wonder a few days after the arrival of the squadron from Chusan to see St. George's banner floating from the battlements of the Bogue forts, and the English in complete command of the mouth of the noble Chokiang river, with their fleet riding quietly and safely at anchor within the Bogue, at the vain boast of Lin of the impregnable defences of this Province exposed to well deserved contempt.

Although we are ready to admit that foreigners here are often amused and misled by the Chinese, by idle stories without foundation, and although the report of the proceedings at Peking rests upon the same doubtful authority, yet we are inclined to place some faith in it, because we think it extremely probable, having ourselves never had any faith in the apparently friendly reception H. M. plenipetentiary met with at the Pei-ho, and because procrastination and delay, which could only be obtained by protestations of pacific intentions, was so evidently advantageous to the Chinese, and disastrous to the English. We may here add that the same report mentions that Lin will resume the government of Kwang-tung and Kwangse provinces.

A sale of damaged Teas landed from the Elia Pulchebia, took place here on the 11th inst; the attendance of buyers was good and the Teas went off with much spirit at the following prices—

Congou very common to fair equal	16 at 24	Ts. per P.
Caper, do. and much damd.	15	" "
Orange Pekoe, in fair condn.	30	" "
Souchong, common to fair	29 at 32	" "
Hyson Skin, fair	28	" "
Hyson, do.	44	" "
Imperial Gunpowder (Twankay)	45	" "
Young Hyson, Canton	23	" "

From the above rates being paid for damaged Teas fully equal to those which similar qualities in good condition usually sell for in Canton, we should not infer that there is any general expectation of a very speedy re-opening of the british trade.

Canton Register, Nov. 17.

The further intelligence from Chusan is,—the continued ill-health and mortiality of the troops,—of whom fifteen died on the 6th instant.

The three line of battle ships Melville, Wellesley, and Blenheim return to the waters of the province of Canton; the Blonde, Alligator, and smaller vessels remain at Chusan, under the command of Capt. Bourchier.

H. M. S. Nimorod, capt. Barlow, and the transport Hooghly had arrived from the island called Quelpart, with 33 bullocks. The natives did not like to part with their cattle on any terms, and attacked the ships—with what weapons we have yet to learn—the fire of the ship was consequently opened on the natives, of whom several were killed and wounded. The Hooghly was much damaged in her spars from bad weather.

After the 6th November, the date of the general memorandum, a party of the Bengal volunteers went into the country to buy fowls; a quarrel occurred with the Chinese, one of whom snatched a soldier's bayonet out of his hand and stabbed the native officer; the troops then fired on the Chinese and killed seven;—the native officer is not expected to live. Thus life is constantly lost, not in action but in squabbles which could not have happened had there been any energetic management, and in hospitals, which would never have had a patient had there been the least, the commonest, care taken of the troops.

Chusan, 9th November, 1840.

'We have just returned from a trip over the island; we were on foot the first day from half past 6 in the morning till 5 P. M. The people were all perfectly civil and quiet, altheugh there were only three of us. We remained at Sincong all the next day to have some shooting, but got nothing.

We returned the third day by a circuitous route which took us the whole day till dark, passing through several villages. The country is most beautiful, being a succession of hills and valleys, with a pebbly brook generally running through, richly cultivated and well wooded. Rice, buck wheat, cotton and clover were the principal productions of the low grounds while higher up on the sides of the hills the sweet potatoes was growing in great abundance, with very often rows of the tea plant in the same ground between each row of potatoes. Of the trees, the fir and fallow were most growing round the tomb of some great man. We crossed five or six passes on the road, but met with no particular incident, and I do not believe there is a single Chinese soldier on the island.'

Canton Press, Nov. 21.

CHUSAN.—By the arrival of the *Falcon* from Chusan the 8th and of the H. C. Steamer *Queen*, the 12th November, we have advices from there of these respective dates. On the 6th the Admiral issued a General Memorandum, declaring that truce had been agreed upon between the high Imperial Commissioner and himself, pending the negotiations between the two countries. The Imperial Commissioner mentioned by the Admiral is not Keshen, but Elepoo, a Tartar, and we are told that the agreement was signed on board the Admiral's ship by a Chinese officer who arrived on board the *Melville* in the Steamer *Queen*. This is the first officially announcement, as far as we are aware, of the result of the negociations which have now been in progress, counting since the arrival of the Admiral at the mouth of the Pei-ho on the 10th of August, upwards of three months, and we learn from it merely that these negociations are pending, and that the state of inactivity in which the troops are pining away, is to be prolonged to an indefinite period. That a *nearer* friendly intercourse with the Chinese is opening is certainly a subject of congratulation, and we hope it may be sincere. We are informed that many of the former inhabitants of Tinghae were returning to their homes, and that several shops had been opened. Provisions however still continued scarce, and Capt. Barlow of H. M. S. *Nimrod*, had only succeeded in obtaining at the island of *Quelpart* near the peninsula of Corea, from the natives, an unwilling supply of 33 bullocks. There is a report of the Nimrod having found the natives decidedly hostile there, and of some fighting, but we have not heard particulars. The most melancholy accounts continue to be brought of the state of the health of the troops, and it would appear that the gallant Cameronians have suffered in greater proportion than the other regiments, 147 of their number having already been buried, and as many more are hopelessly ill. The diseases most common are fever and ague, dysentry and dropsy.

'The Troops, poor fellows, continue to die off in large numbers. The total loss to 1st November was 303 and about 11 have been buried every day since. They landed 3,300, so that the deaths on the 1st were one in ten in barely 4 months. Some invalids from the 26th, 49th Voluuteers, Sappers, and Artillery are about returning to India. The transports *William Wilson* and *Bremer* are the only ones yet nominated for their conveyance. The *Ernaad* and *Defiance* leave for Manila and Macao with convalescents in a day or for the two said province. On these accounts I have received orders to send and state these grievances to your imperial majesty.

Chusan, 12th Nov. 1840.

The following Brigade Order was promulgated on the same day as the General Memorandum announcing the Truce, which will be found below. The munificent donation of thirty three bullocks announced with so much complacency, and which it is boldly asserted will supply the troops with 'a week's good food' (*so then, they have been living bad*) is it may be supposed the result of the 'nearer friendly intercourse' spoken of by the Superintendent-Plenipontentiary-Admiral Commander-in-chief. However gratifying it must be to know that for the short period of a week, the sufferings of disease will not be aggravated by the pangs of hunger as our poor fellows turn with sickening stomach from their nauseous food, does it not occur to the leaders of the Expedition that if only *common* prudence had been exercised, *decent* care and forethought exhibited, full supplies of all needful articles would all along have been provided. Cattle were brought in hundreds in Singapore, and died there for want of purchasers. An inexhaustible supply might have been got from the Philippine islands had arrangements been made at the proper season. No difficulty has ever been experienced by the ships of war here in getting provisions of all kinds; with all the means of supply open to them, the conductors of the Expedition have so managed it that starvation is warded off for a week, through the compassion of the enemy.

There is grievous blame somewhere. Admiral Governor, and Superintendent, Commissary General and Governor General; some one, or perhaps all of you are most grievously to blame. Brave it out here as you may shift responsibility, stiffle inquiry here if you can; there is yet a tribunal before which you must appear, aye and before which your masters the British Ministry must appear, the tribunals of their disgraced and indignant country, the great tribunal of the *British nation*.

Canton Register, Nov 24.

On Friday H. M. ships Melville, Wellesley, Blenheim, Modeste and H. C's steamer Queen arrived from Chusan.

On Saturday morning h. e. Charles Elliot, one of H. B. M's pelipotentiaries in China, proceeded in the *Queen*, bearing a flag of truce, to the *Bocca Tigris*, to deliver a letter addressed to h. e. the imperial high commissioner, Keshen, announcing the arrival of H. M's plenipotentiaries in the waters of the province of Canton.

The letter was given into the charge of lieut. Hamilton R. N., who left the Queen in an open boat bearing a flag of truce; when the boat neared the fort she was fired upon from the fort; lieut. Hamilton, of course, immediately returned to the Queen, the fort then opened her fire on the Queen, and one shot struck one of the Queen's paddle-boxes; the Queen then threw some shells into the fort—one or two of which were observed to burst in a critical moment—and turned her head towards Toonkoo bay.

On Saturday evening captain Elliot landed in Macao from H. M. S. Hyacinth, we have been told, to send a letter—covering the despatch to *Keshen*,—so unceremoniously refused at the Bogue—to the keunminfoo. This letter and its enclosure were sent through the pilot, and, as that highly respectable and competent native authority has stated, was graciously received by the keunminfoo; who in reply—written or verbal we know not—informed captain Elliot that the hostile rejection of the flag of truce was quite and altogether a gross mistake, the act of some petty, ignorant, irresponsible officer, who know not what he was about when he dared to fire on H. B. M's flag of truce; the pilot also says that '*every thing hab setty—all now proper pigeon &c.*'

On Monday morning captain Elliot returned to the fleet at Toonkoo—or rather at the Bocca Tigris, for it is currently reported that h. e. the commander-in-chief has removed the whole of the fleet to that important pass; with what motive or intentions we know not.

A vessel bearing a flag of truce is virtually *unarmed and defenceless* heralds having nothing but their coats to protect them; in returning the fire, and probably, killing many Chinese, h. e has, in the opinion, added another to his already full list of *etourderies*: are the dignity of the crown, the honour of the nation, the spirit of the people of England to be for ever played with and held as being mere trifles in the hands of this incomprehensible plenipotentiary?—full of wisdom, full of justice, full of power, as was the *just* and wise government of China—in his opinion in Dec. 1839; will it not be too wise for his cunning in 1840.

SYDNEY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

OCT. 8—The barque *Elphinstone*, 475 tons, Fremlin, master from Plymouth, June 3, with 248 bounty emigrants, under the superintendance of Dr. D. Salter. Passengers—Capt. Edenborough and lady, Miss Roach, Mr. and Mrs. Corey, Mr. and Mrs. Levy, Messrs Capper, Boyes, Forsyth, Hynd, Callender, Gibbes, and A. Edenborough. Agents—Messrs. T. Gore and Co.

OCT. 9—The schooner *Susannah Ann*, Anderson, master, from Mahia, New Zealand, the 27th ultimo, with oil, maize and pork.

OCT. 9—The brig *Elizabeth*, 233 tons, Norman, master, from Liverpool May 19th, with merchandise. Agents—Messrs. A. B. Smith and Co.

SAILED.

OCT. 8—The whaling barque *Cape Packet*, Powell, master, for the Sperm Fisherics.

OCT. 8—The schooner *Velox*, for Newcastle.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY,—Present the Governor, the Chief Justice, the Bishop of Australia, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Collector of Customs, the Auditor-General, Mr. Berry, Mr. Jones, Mr. Blaxland, Mr. H. Macarthur, Sir John Jamison, and Mr. James Macarthur.

Mr. James Macarthur brought forward the following resolutions, of which he gave notice on the previous day, as a substitute for those which were lost by the Governor's casting vote, and which now passed the Council.

1. That in the opinion of this Council the Parent State, indisputably deriving a direct pecuniary saving (independently of other advantages) from the Assignment of Convicts to Private Service in New South Wales, and its interests being at all events in an equal if not a superior degree involved in the due coercion and discipline of such Transported Offenders, ought in justice to bear at least one-half of the Expences attendant on the Police and Gaol Establishments, which are raised to their present large amount chiefly through the introduction of a Convict Population into the Colony.

2. That His Excellency the Governor be respectfully solicited to represent on behalf of this Council to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, that this Council has most reluctantly consented to so large an expenditure for the support of those establishments, since the 1st of July, 1835, and has voted the full amount of the Estimate for the same for the year 1841, solely from a conviction that it would not be justified in declining to make provision for the maintenance of the public tranquillity and security.

3. That by the appropriation for the period from the 1st July 1835, to the 31st December 1841 of so large an amount (about £597,000) of the Colonial Revenue, arising partly from the Sale of Public Lands, partly from ordinary sources, in defraying the whole charge of the Police and Gaol Establishments, including Buildings, and the consequent diminution of those Funds, which would have been available for the introduction of Free Labour, every branch of the productive industry of this Colony is in danger of falling into decay, to the great loss and injury not only of the Colony, but of the Parent State also, more especially of its Manufacturing, Commercial, and Shipping Interests.

4. That in the opinion of this Council, the effect of transporting convicts to Norfolk Island, or other Penal Settlements, and introducing them at the expiration of their sentences into New South Wales, must inevitably be to inflict upon this Colony a continuance of the worst of the moral evils arising out of Transportation, together with the necessity for the enormous Police expenditure, inseparative of such a system without any countervailing advantage, and would be both unjust, and in the highest degree impolitic.

5. That His Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to communicate these Resolutions to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to represent the very earnest desire of this Council, that the strictest prohibitory measures should be adopted and enforced, to prevent the introduction into this Colony, under any pretence whatsoever, of convicts transported to Norfolk Island, or any other Penal Settlements, after the termination or remission of their several sentences.

The Presbyterian Act Amendment Bill, the third reading of which was postponed from yesterday, in consequence of a clerical error, was read a third time and passed; and the further consideration of the Hired Servants' Act Amendment Bill was concluded.

Council then adjourned to the following day for the consideration of the Supreme Court Better Regulation Bill.—*Australian, Oct.* 10.

SHIP NEWS.

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.

We have been favoured by a gentleman connected with the commerciai marine, with the following description of a number of reefs and shoals off the north-west coast of Australia, most of which are newly laid down. We are not at liberty to announce the source whence it was taken, but we believe it may be depended upon as strictly accurate:—

Casuarina Shoal.—Two and a half miles W. ½ N, (magnetic) from the north-west point of Garden Island, and has ten fathoms water a quarter of a mile to the eastward and half a mile to the westward of it.

Seaward Reef.—With six or seven feet water upon it, is a small patch of rocks on the Five Fathom Bank above referred to, and is situated three and a quarter miles W. half N. by compass from the north end of Carnac Island, or in a line with the south-west end of Rottenest and the Haycock on Garden Island, and in a line with Row Boat Rock and Arthur's Head, at the entrance of Swan River.

Half a mile E. N. E. from Seaward Reef is a shoal rocky patch of two fathoms, with six and a half fathoms water between it and the reef.—*Adelaide General Advertiser, Sept.* 10.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

DELHI GAZETTE, DECEMBER 30.

KISHEN SING THE KILLADAR OF KALUK surrendered his fort to Major Forster's Brigade on the 25th December, without giving Lieutenant-Colonel Pew, who marched from Nusseerabad on the 22nd instant, with a force consisting of some Infantry, the Nusseerabad Artillery, a heavy seige train and the Camel Battery, an opportunity of putting his preparations into practice. The Killadar was apparently, alarmed at the note of preparation and the fall of two of the bastions of the fort, after the last attack. A correspondent says that Kaluk is a very strong hill fort between Sambra and Jeypoore, and generally holds 400 good match-lock men, but no serviceable guns. In days of yore it was besieged for nine months by the famous General Perron, who failed in capturing it, although he had, we are informed, 10,000 men and 80 pieces of Ordnance at his command on the occasion. Major Forster and his sons though inconvenienced by their wounds are doing very well.

DELHI.—The weather continues as cold as the greatest admirers of Christmas could desire, though the usual desirable rains hold back.

The reason has been hitherto well kept up, and more festivities are on the tapis, Mr. Linday's quadrille party went off in most brilliant style last evening, though we have only time to remark, that the taste and hospitality of the Host and Hostess left nothing to be wished for and that the whole of the Ladies of the station, with very few exceptions, graced the entertainment with even a greater portion of beauty and elegance than usually falls to the share of Delhi.

The Reunion is put off *again*, lest we should get cloyed with too many sweets at once, as the Officers of the 46th N. I. gave a Ladies party on New Year's Day, the Reunion, &c. will take place we hear on Monday next the 3rd instant,

CALCUTTA.

FIRST LOTTERY OF 1841.

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF CALCUTTA,

Third Day's Drawing; Monday, December 28, 1840.

PRIZES.

No. 979 Prize of 5,000 Co.'s Rupees.

Nos. 1812 2773 and 1422 Prizes of 1,000 Co.'s Rupees each.

Nos. 3037 1579 2781 86 and 2247 Prizes of 500 Co.'s Rupees each.

Nos. 863 3366 3391 1471 2720 and 2377 Prizes of 250 Co.'s Rupees each.

Nos.	1349	2095	1286	999	3706	2385
2255	4517	3719	2806	113	3965	2031
3759	2021	1455	1221	2136	1668	1167

2660 and 1173 Prizes of 120 Co's Rupees each.

Tickets entitled to be renewed for the last 2 *days on paying* 50 *Rs. each before the 4th of February next.*

3639	863	1141	1097	1576	1349	3598
676	4408	2863	923	2095	2658	3287
3177	4570	2413	4443	1286	3432	2368
2777	3377	706	2335	255	3573	3560
2432	2560	2005	1928	4754	668	3707
3330	4775	3352	4468	3087	4219	1831
4177	2410	1420	3558	622	2097	503
3503	1915	4226	4041	2689	838	922
4436	1926	4244	3267	3366	1690	3068
3600	3767	1407	141	118	3569	10
1858	3876	1073	1120	3881	4556	1045
1288	3864	2688	2572	3037	1374	2218
2970	1114	999	2925	2348	580	3755
3884	2146	1498	4745	1282	3254	1153
1270	421	3391	772	3706	3378	196
78	2111	4584	246	4538	1326	2399
2385	1938	2232	1702	3159	598	3058
1721	1628	4026	344	4684	2485	

HURKARU, DECEMBER 29.

HINDOO AND HOOGHLY COLLEGES.—On Monday last Sir Edward Ryan and Mr. Cameron spent the entire day in examining the first class at the Hindu College, and Mr. Millet devoted Wednesday and Thursday to the examination of the second class. Dr. Grant assisted for some hours on Monday, but was obliged to leave before the labours of the day were finished. On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday Dr. Wise and Captain Richardson examined the first and second classes of the Hooghly College, and the first class of the Hooghly Branch School. The Governor-General, and a large party of gentlemen interested in native education, will visit the Hooghly College on the 2nd proximo to distribute the prizes to the best students of the several classes in the Upper School. The repairs of the noble building purchased for the institution are now completed and the Committee of Public Instruction may congratulate themselves on the excellent bargain they have made, in obtaining such an edifice for the sum of twenty or thirty thousand rupees. It must have cost originally about a couple of lacs. The Hooghly College is, upon the whole, in a very advanced state, but the Committee of Public Instruction are dissatisfied with some of the under masters in the Lower School, and propose to subject them to a second examination to test their capabilities. It is undoubtedly of great importance that the teachers of the lower classes should be well qualified for their situations, because erroneous habits, particularly of pronuciation, at an early age, are very difficult to be got rid of, as the student advances. It seems, however, rather hard upon the poor teachers, who have already been once pronounced qualified, to be exposed to a second trial, and the chance of dismiss after having been a year or two, or more, in the enjoyment of their situations. We believe that they have been fully warned of their position, and called upon to prepare themselves for their second trial, and, it is to be hoped, that they will receive as much indulgence as is compatible with the interests of the noble institution with which they are now connected.

ENGLISHMAN, DECEMBER 29.

(From a Correspondent)

We are glad to learn that Raja Apoorbee Krishna Bahadoor has been honored lately with a royal 'Furman' from the King of Oude for presenting his new Oordee work called 'Mosnavee,' the King was exceedingly pleased to order to put it in his Royal Library.

DISAPPEARANCE OF OORIAH BEARERS.

It appears that upwards of one thousand ticca bearers have left Calcutta, consequent on the rumour that they were to be pressed for military service up the country, that is in removing the sick and wounded, accordingly as they were ordered. The Oriah bearers being far from warlike people dreaded the idea of smelling gun powder, and what is worse, perhaps of being shot, we are therefore not surprised at their going away. They are however now satisfied of the falsity of the rumour by beat of *tom tom* by order of the Police.

BURGLARIES AND THEFTS.

Burglaries and thefts are increasing again which must be attributed to the weather which is favourable to thieves; owing to the cold we doubt not the guardians of the night instead of going their rounds, prefer muffling themselves, with their quilts and setting in one place. We are led to make these remarks on the ground that in all the cases that have occurred, the thieves have escaped with impunity.

The largest theft occurred in the house of Mr. Vincent Baptist at Toltullah. It appears that he has several rooms in one compound all of which he lets out, with the exception of one, which he himself occupies. Last Thursday, his tenants after passing Christmas eve merrily, retired to sleep, about midnight Mr. Baptist after locking up his gate went to the Moorgyhutta Church and returned about 2 o'clock; on going to his room, he was surprised to find the door which had been previously locked up by a padlock, open; he also discovered that his Almirah had been forcibly opened and the following stolen: three hundred rupees in cash, two diamond rings valued 110 rupees, a breast-pin set with diamond, and gold articles, &c. to the value of about 100 rupees. On looking about Mr. Baptist perceived a large perforation in his wall, through which the thief or thieves must have entered. Through the activity of the thanadar some part of the property was last Sunday found in the house of a Mussulman hard by, who had been in the employ of Mr. Baptist's sister, and consequently knew every nook and corner of the house and was familiar with the place where Mr. Baptist kept his valuables. The man was taken into custody, and the case is now pending before the Magistrate.

Last Saturday night a burglary was committed in the house of a Mussulman named Emaum box, and the thief stole a quantity of brass and copper utensils and escaped.

Last Sunday night the house of a Hindoo named Ramnarain Comaur was entered into through an aperture made in the wall; a chest was removed outside and broken open, and cash to the amount of 40 Rupees and clothes, &c. were stolen.

On the same night two more burglaries occurred, one in Mirzapore and the other in Hautkolah, but the inmates of the houses happening to be awake, the thieves could not affect their object.

MADRAS.

ATHENÆUM, DEC. 29.

Since our last issue, we have been favoured with the sight of a letter from Captain Spooner commanding the barque Maingay, dated "Ganjam December 16th;" from which it appears, that the vessel, after leaving Madras, met with very bad weather and strong currents from the north, which drove her off Ceylon, and that she put into Ganjam for "provisions and water." Captain S. says, "the people are (the italics are ours) are very healthy," and we have been requested to mention the fact in order to counteract the effect of that which we put forth on Saturday. We beg however to observe, that Captain S. does not mention what *had* taken place during the voyage, but simply that at the time of his writing "the people were all very healthy." We see no reason to suppose that our information is incorrect, more especially as the two statements are perfectly consistent, the one with the other, and as our authority is equally as good as that of Captain S. himself.

Since our last, the Duke of Argyll, Wellington and Mary Ann have anchored in our roads from England. The Wellington and Duke of Argyll came in together on Saturday evening, and the Mary Ann early on Sunday morning.

We observe that our old favourite the Wellington has made an excellent passage this year, although she has arrived a few days later than usual. She was detained five days in the Channel, and besides touching at Madeira, was kept off the Cape several days by a strong South easter, and afterwards delayed at the Cape ten days in consequence of the weather being too rough to land her cargo for that port. We understand the utmost harmony prevailed on board under the new commander, who promises to be as general a favourite as his predecessor.

The Wellington fell in with an Iceberg near the Cape in latitude 35 deg. S.; the thermometer at the time being 65 deg. We understand it is very unusual to meet with Icebergs in that latitude; and it is not a little singular that one should have been seen in South latitude so soon after the accounts received by the Ida and other vessels, of Icebergs having been met with in nearly the same latitude north.

A detachment of Recruits for the Company's Service arrived from England on the Ship Duke of Argyle, disembarked yesterday evening, and immediately marched to Saint Thomas' Mount.

We regret to announce the death of R. B. Sewell, Esq. of the Civil Service, of the measels, in Germany.

We understand that Captain G. A. Underwood is likely to be appointed as Chief Engineer to the Forces in China under the Command of Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B.

A Dharwar Correspondent informs us, that on the 14th instant, Lieut. and Adjutant J. E. Hughes and Ensign E. Walker of the 47th Regt. went on a shooting excursion to a village called Bommakutty, when the latter gentleman shot two full grown tigers, and a monstrously large bear, within an hour. It appears that the parties concealed themselves in a tree, and thus lay in wait for their prey.

SPECTATOR, DECEMBER 30.

The Lord Bishop of Madras, is still proceeding upon his visitation to the Southern Provinces of his extensive Diocese, having we are informed left Quilon on the 22d Instant *en route* to Trevandrum.

The temporary stoppage of the October Mail has been succeeded by a sudden influx of news almost as embarrassing as its former positive dearth. After slowly dropping in for the whole of last week, our September and October files are now complete, presenting a most formidable mass of matter for arrangement and selection. The arrivals of vessels from England within the last two or three days has also brought us a file of Cape papers for October, which we have yet hardly had time to glance at. We are glad to find that great exertions are making for the erection of the Cape Agulhas Lighthouse, the estimated expense is £10,000 sterling. A liberal subscription had been entered into at the Cape to forward this truly philanthropic object.

Many speculations having lately been offered respecting the movements of the Engineer in Chief, the following statement may not be uninteresting, and we have reason to consider it authentic. Orders were we believe received by Colonel MONTEITH to suspend his leave for the present, in consequence of employment on particular duty: as from the number of Officers absent on Foreign Service, at Home, or sick in India, none were left disposable for such duty; Colonel MONTEITH has in consequence withdrawn his leave, and will not probably leave the country till the close of the ensuing year 1841.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, JANUARY. 1.

MAJOR SHEE.—We regret to announce the decease of Major Benjamin Basil Shee, K. L. S. of the 47th N. I. Major Shee arrived at Belgaum on his way to the Hills very dangerously ill and expired at that Station on the 22d Ult. upon the evening of which day, his remains were interred with the usual honours. A funeral party of 200 Rank and File under Major Johnson of the 26th with the Band of the 18th N. I. attended. The late Major Shee was a most promising Officer whom we well knew in early life, though we have lost sight of him for many years during his service in command of the British Detachment in Persia, where he much distinguished himself, and was highly esteemed by the late Prince Royal Abbas Mirza.

MALABAR.—We learn from our Correspondents to the Westward that the coffee plantations in Malabar and Canara do not hold forth a prospect of so good a harvest of that berry as could have been wished; consequent on the unusually early droughts which caused injury to the young blossoms; we trust however that such complaint is not general, and are happy to observe by the *Spectator* that some of the Tea plants introduced in Travancore and Malabar within the last two years, are thriving well, tho' on the latter subject our own Correspondents are silent.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS NO. 5, FORBES STREET.

BY A. WILLARD.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

A sale of damaged Teas landed from the Elia Pulchebia, took place here on the 11th inst; the attendance of buyers was good and the Teas went off with much spirit at the following prices—

Congou very common to fair equal	16 at 24	Ts.	per P.
Caper, do. and much damd.	15	"	"
Orange Pekoe, in fair condn.	30	"	"
Souchong, common to fair	29 at 32	"	"
Hyson Skin, fair	28	"	"
Hyson, do.	44	"	"
Imperial Gunpowder (Twankay)	45	"	"
Young Hyson, Canton	23	"	"

From the above rates being paid for damaged Teas fully equal to those which similar qualities in good condition usually sell for in Canton, we should not infer that there is any general expectation of a very speedy re-opening of the British trade.

Canton Register, Nov. 17.

The further intelligence from Chusan is,—the continued ill-health and mortiality of the troops,—of whom fifteen died on the 6th instant.

The three line of battle ships Melville, Wellesley, and Blenheim return to the waters of the province of Canton; the Blonde, Alligator, and smaller vessels remain at Chusan, under the command of Capt. Bourchier.

H. M. S. Nimorod, capt. Barlow, and the transport Hooghly had arrived from the island called Quelpart, with 33 bullocks. The natives did not like to part with their cattle on any terms, and attacked the ships—with what weapons we have yet to learn—the fire of the ship was consequently opened on the natives, of whom several were killed and wounded. The Hooghly was much damaged in her spars from bad weather.

After the 6th November, the date of the general memorandum, a party of the Bengal volunteers went into the country to buy fowls; a quarrel occurred with the Chinese, one of whom snatched a soldier's bayonet out of his hand and stabbed the native officer; the troops then fired on the Chinese and killed seven;—the native officer is not expected to live. Thus life is constantly lost, not in action but in squabbles which could not have happened had there been any energetic management, and in hospitals, which would never have had a patient had there been the least, the commonest, care taken of the troops.

Chusan, 9th November, 1840.

'We have just returned from a trip over the island; we were on foot the first day from half past 6 in the morning till 5 P. M. The people were all perfectly civil and quiet, altheugh there were only three of us. We remained at Sincong all the next day to have some shooting, but got nothing.

We returned the third day by a circuitous route which took us the whole day till dark, passing through several villages. The country is most beautiful, being a succession of hills and valleys, with a pebbly brook generally running through, richly cultivated and well wooded. Rice, buck wheat, cotton and clover were the principal productions of the low grounds while higher up on the sides of the hills the sweet potatoes was growing in great abundance, with very often rows of the tea plant in the same ground between each row of potatoes. Of the trees, the fir and fallow were most growing round the tomb of some great man. We crossed five or six passes on the road, but met with no particular incident, and I do not believe there is a single Chinese soldier on the island.'

Canton Press, Nov. 21.

CHUSAN.—By the arrival of the *Falcon* from Chusan the 8th and of the H. C. Steamer *Queen*, the 12th November, we have advices from there of these respective dates. On the 6th the Admiral issued a General Memorandum, declaring that truce had been agreed upon between the high Imperial Commissioner and himself, pending the negotiations between the two countries. The Imperial Commissioner mentioned by the Admiral is not Keshen, but Elepoo, a Tartar, and we are told that the agreement was signed on board the Admiral's ship by a Chinese officer who arrived on board the *Melville* in the Steamer *Queen*. This is the first officially announcement, as far as we are aware, of the result of the negociations which have now been in progress, counting since the arrival of the Admiral at the mouth of the Pei-ho on the 10th of August, upwards of three months, and we learn from it merely that these negociations are pending, and that the state of inactivity in which the troops are pining away, is to be prolonged to an indefinite period. That a *nearer* friendly intercourse with the Chinese is opening is certainly a subject of congratulation, and we hope it may be sincere. We are informed that many of the former inhabitants of Tinghao were returning to their homes, and that several shops had been opened. Provisions however still continued scarce, and Capt. Barlow of H. M. S. *Nimrod*, had only succeeded in obtaining at the island of *Quelpart* near the peninsula of Corea, from the natives, an unwilling supply of 33 bullocks. There is a report of the Nimrod having found the natives decidedly hostile there, and of some fighting, but we have not heard particulars. The most melancholy accounts continue to be brought of the state of the health of the troops, and it would appear that the gallant Cameronians have suffered in greater proportion than the other regiments, 147 of their number having already been buried, and as many more are hopelessly ill. The diseases most common are fever and ague, dysentry and dropsy.

'The Troops, poor fellows, continue to die off in large numbers. The total loss to 1st November was 303 and about 11 have been buried every day since. They landed 3,300, so that the deaths on the 1st were one in ten in barely 4 months. Some invalids from the 26th, 49th Voluuteers, Sappers, and Artillery are about returning to India. The transports *William Wilson* and *Bremer* are the only ones yet nominated for their conveyance. The *Ernaad* and *Defiance* leave for Manila and Macao with convalescents in a day or for the two said province. On these accounts I have received orders to send and state these grievances to your imperial majesty.

Chusan, 12th Nov. 1840.

The following Brigade Order was promulgated on the same day as the General Memorandum announcing the Truce, which will be found below. The munificent donation of thirty three bullocks announced with so much complacency, and which it is boldly asserted will supply the troops with 'a week's good food' (*so then, they have been living bad*) is it may be supposed the result of the 'nearer friendly intercourse' spoken of by the Superintendent-Plenipontentiary-Admiral Commander-in-chief. However gratifying it must be to know that for the short period of a week, the sufferings of disease will not be aggravated by the pangs of hunger as our poor fellows turn with sickening stomach from their nauseous food, does it not occur to the leaders of the Expedition that if only *common* prudence had been exercised, *decent* care and forethought exhibited, full supplies of all needful articles would all along have been provided. Cattle were brought in hundreds in Singapore, and died there for want of purchasers. An inexhaustible supply might have been got from the Philippine islands had arrangements been made at the proper season. No difficulty has ever been experienced by the ships of war here in getting provisions of all kinds; with all the means of supply open to them, the conductors of the Expedition have so managed it that starvation is warded off for a week, through the compassion of the enemy.

There is grievous blame somewhere. Admiral Governor, and Superintendent, Commissary General and Governor General; some one, or perhaps all of you are most grievously to blame. Brave it out here as you may shift responsibility, stifle inquiry here if you can; there is yet a tribunal before which you must appear, aye and before which your masters the British Ministry must appear, the tribunals of their disgraced and indignant country, the great tribunal of the *British nation*.

Canton Register, Nov 24.

On Friday H. M. ships Melville, Wellesley, Blenheim, Modeste and H. C's steamer Queen arrived from Chusan.

On Saturday morning h. e. Charles Elliot, one of H. B. M's plenipotentiaries in China, proceeded in the *Queen*, bearing a flag of truce, to the *Bocca Tigris*, to deliver a letter addressed to h. e. the imperial high commissioner, Keshen, announcing the arrival of H. M's plenipotentiaries in the waters of the province of Canton.

The letter was given into the charge of lieut. Hamilton R. N., who left the Queen in an open boat bearing a flag of truce; when the boat neared the fort she was fired upon from the fort; lieut. Hamilton, of course, immediately returned to the Queen, the fort then opened her fire on the Queen, and one shot struck one of the Queen's paddle-boxes; the Queen then threw some shells into the fort—one or two of which were observed to burst in a critical moment—and turned her head towards Toonkoo bay.

On Saturday evening captain Elliot landed in Macao from H. M. S. Hyacinth, we have been told, to send a letter—covering the despatch to *Keshen*,—so unceremoniously refused at the Bogue—to the keunminfoo. This letter and its enclosure were sent through the pilot, and, as that highly respectable and competent native authority has stated, was graciously received by the keunminfoo; who in reply—written or verbal we know not—informed captain Elliot that the hostile rejection of the flag of truce was quite and altogether a gross mistake, the act of some petty, ignorant, irresponsible officer, who know not what he was about when he dared to fire on H. B. M's flag of truce; the pilot also says that '*every thing hab setty—all now proper pigeon &c.*'

On Monday morning captain Elliot returned to the fleet at Toonkoo—or rather at the Bocca Tigris, for it is currently reported that h. e. the commander-in-chief has removed the whole of the fleet to that important pass; with what motive or intentions we know not.

A vessel bearing a flag of truce is virtually *unarmed and defenceless* heralds having nothing but their coats to protect them; in returning the fire, and probably, killing many Chinese, h. e has, in the opinion, added another to his already full list of *etourderies*: are the dignity of the crown, the honour of the nation, the spirit of the people of England to be for ever played with and held as being mere trifles in the hands of this incomprehensible plenipotentiary?—full of wisdom, full of justice, full of power, as was the *just* and wise government of China—in his opinion in Dec. 1839; will it not be too wise for his cunning in 1840.

SYDNEY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

OCT. 8—The barque *Elphinstone*, 475 tons, Fremlin, master from Plymouth, June 3, with 248 bounty emigrants, under the superintendance of Dr. D. Salter. Passengers—Capt. Edenborough and lady, Miss Roach, Mr. and Mrs. Corey, Mr. and Mrs. Levy, Messrs Capper, Boyes, Forsyth, Hynd, Callender, Gibbes, and A. Edenborough. Agents—Messrs. T. Gore and Co.

OCT. 9—The schooner *Susannah Ann*, Anderson, master, from Mahia, New Zealand, the 27th ultimo, with oil, maize and pork.

OCT. 9—The brig *Elizabeth*, 233 tons, Norman, master, from Liverpool May 19th, with merchandise. Agents—Messrs. A. B. Smith and Co.

SAILED.

OCT. 8—The whaling barque *Cape Packet*, Powell, master, for the Sperm Fisherics.

OCT. 8—The schooner *Velox*, for Newcastle.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY,—Present the Governor, the Chief Justice, the Bishop of Australia, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Collector of Customs, the Auditor-General, Mr. Berry, Mr. Jones, Mr. Blaxland, Mr. H. Macarthur, Sir John Jamison, and Mr. James Macarthur.

Mr. James Macarthur brought forward the following resolutions, of which he gave notice on the previous day, as a substitute for those which were lost by the Governor's casting vote, and which now passed the Council.

1. That in the opinion of this Council the Parent State, indisputably deriving a direct pecuniary saving (independently of other advantages) from the Assignment of Convicts to Private Service in New South Wales, and its interests being at all events in an equal if not a superior degree involved in the due coercion and discipline of such Transported Offenders, ought in justice to bear at least one-half of the Expences attendant on the Police and Gaol Establishments, which are raised to their present large amount chiefly through the introduction of a Convict Population into the Colony.

2. That His Excellency the Governor be respectfully solicited to represent on behalf of this Council to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, that this Council has most reluctantly consented to so large an expenditure for the support of those establishments, since the 1st of July, 1835, and has voted the full amount of the Estimate for the same for the year 1841, solely from a conviction that it would not be justified in declining to make provision for the maintenance of the public tranquillity and security.

3. That by the appropriation for the period from the 1st July 1835, to the 31st December 1841 of so large an amount (about £597,000) of the Colonial Revenue, arising partly from the Sale of Public Lands, partly from ordinary sources, in defraying the whole charge of the Police and Gaol Establishments, including Buildings, and the consequent diminution of those Funds, which would have been available for the introduction of Free Labour, every branch of the productive industry of this Colony is in danger of falling into decay, to the great loss and injury not only of the Colony, but of the Parent State also, more especially of its Manufacturing, Commercial, and Shipping Interests.

4. That in the opinion of this Council, the effect of transporting convicts to Norfolk Island, or other Penal Settlements, and introducing them at the expiration of their sentences into New South Wales, must inevitably be to inflict upon this Colony a continuance of the worst of the moral evils arising out of Transportation, together with the necessity for the enormous Police expenditure, inseparative of such a system without any countervailing advantage, and would be both unjust, and in the highest degree impolitic.

5. That His Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to communicate these Resolutions to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to represent the very earnest desire of this Council, that the strictest prohibitory measures should be adopted and enforced, to prevent the introduction into this Colony, under any pretence whatsoever, of convicts transported to Norfolk Island, or any other Penal Settlements, after the termination or remission of their several sentences.

The Presbyterian Act Amendment Bill, the third reading of which was postponed from yesterday, in consequence of a clerical error, was read a third time and passed; and the further consideration of the Hired Servants' Act Amendment Bill was concluded.

Council then adjourned to the following day for the consideration of the Supreme Court Better Regulation Bill.—*Australian, Oct.* 10.

SHIP NEWS.

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.

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Seaward Reef.—With six or seven feet water upon it, is a small patch of rocks on the Five Fathom Bank above referred to, and is situated three and a quarter miles W. half N. by compass from the north end of Carnac Island, or in a line with the south-west end of Rottenest and the Haycock on Garden Island, and in a line with Row Boat Rock and Arthur's Head, at the entrance of Swan River.

Half a mile E. N. E. from Seaward Reef is a shoal rocky patch of two fathoms, with six and a half fathoms water between it and the reef.—*Adelaide General Advertiser, Sept.* 10.

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KISHEN SING THE KILLADAR OF KALUK surrendered his fort to Major Forster's Brigade on the 25th December, without giving Lieutenant-Colonel Pew, who marched from Nusseerabad on the 22nd instant, with a force consisting of some Infantry, the Nusseerabad Artillery, a heavy seige train and the Camel Battery, an opportunity of putting his preparations into practice. The Killadar was apparently, alarmed at the note of preparation and the fall of two of the bastions of the fort, after the last attack. A correspondent says that Kaluk is a very strong hill fort between Sambra and Jeypore, and generally holds 400 good match-lock men, but no serviceable guns. In days of yore it was besieged for nine months by the famous General Perron, who failed in capturing it, although he had, we are informed, 10,000 men and 80 pieces of Ordnance at his command on the occasion. Major Forster and his sons though inconvenienced by their wounds are doing very well.

DELHI.—The weather continues as cold as the greatest admirers of Christmas could desire, though the usual desirable rains hold back.

The reason has been hitherto well kept up, and more festivities are on the tapis, Mr. Linday's quadrille party went off in most brilliant style last evening, though we have only time to remark, that the taste and hospitality of the Host and Hostess left nothing to be wished for and that the whole of the Ladies of the station, with very few exceptions, graced the entertainment with even a greater portion of beauty and elegance than usually falls to the share of Delhi.

The Reunion is put off *again*, lest we should get cloyed with too many sweets at once, as the Officers of the 46th N. I. gave a Ladies party on New Year's Day, the Reunion, &c. will take place we hear on Monday next the 3rd instant,

CALCUTTA.

FIRST LOTTERY OF 1841.

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF CALCUTTA,

Third Day's Drawing; Monday, December 28, 1840.

PRIZES.

No. 979 Prize of 5,000 Co.'s Rupees.
Nos. 1812 2773 and 1422 Prizes of 1,000 Co.'s Rupees each.
Nos. 3037 1579 2781 86 and 2247 Prizes of 500 Co.'s Rupees each.
Nos. 863 3366 3391 1471 2720 and 2377 Prizes of 250 Co.'s Rupees each.

Nos.	1349	2095	1286	999	3706	2385
2255	4517	3719	2806	113	3965	2031
3759	2021	1455	1221	2136	1668	1167
2660	and 1173 Prizes of 120 Co's Rupees each.					

Tickets entitled to be renewed for the last 2 *days on paying* 50 *Rs. each before the* 4*th of February next.*

3639	863	1141	1097	1576	1349	3598
676	4408	2863	923	2095	2658	3287
3177	4570	2413	4443	1286	3432	2368
2777	3377	706	2335	255	3573	3560
2432	2560	2005	1928	4754	668	3707
3330	4775	3352	4468	3087	4219	1831
4177	2410	1420	3558	622	2097	503
3503	1915	4226	4041	2689	838	922
4435	1926	4244	3267	3366	1690	3068
3600	3767	1407	141	118	3569	10
1858	3876	1073	1120	3881	4556	1045
1288	3864	2688	2572	3037	1374	2218
2970	1114	999	2925	2348	580	3755
3884	2146	1498	4745	1282	3254	1153
1270	421	3391	772	3706	3378	196
78	2111	4584	246	4538	1326	2399
2385	1938	2232	1702	3159	598	3058
1721	1628	4026	344	4684	2485	

HURKARU, DECEMBER 29.

HINDOO AND HOOGHLY COLLEGES.—On Monday last Sir Edward Ryan and Mr. Cameron spent the entire day in examining the first class at the Hindu College, and Mr. Millet devoted Wednesday and Thursday to the examination of the second class. Dr. Grant assisted for some hours on Monday, but was obliged to leave before the labours of the day were finished. On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday Dr. Wise and Captain Richardson examined the first and second classes of the Hooghly College, and the first class of the Hooghly Branch School. The Governor-General, and a large party of gentlemen interested in native education, will visit the Hooghly College on the 2nd proximo to distribute the prizes to the best students of the several classes in the Upper School. The repairs of the noble building purchased for the institution are now completed and the Committee of Public Instruction may congratulate themselves on the excellent bargain they have made, in obtaining such an edifice for the sum of twenty or thirty thousand rupees. It must have cost originally about a couple of lacs. The Hooghly College is, upon the whole, in a very advanced state, but the Committee of Public Instruction are dissatisfied with some of the under masters in the Lower School, and propose to subject them to a second examination to test their capabilities. It is undoubtedly of great importance that the teachers of the lower classes should be well qualified for their situations, because erroneous habits, particularly of pronuciation, at an early age, are very difficult to be got rid of, as the student advances. It seems, however, rather hard upon the poor teachers, who have already been once pronounced qualified, to be exposed to a second trial, and the chance of dismiss after having been a year or two, or more, in the enjoyment of their situations. We believe that they have been fully warned of their position, and called upon to prepare themselves for their second trial, and, it is to be hoped, that they will receive as much indulgence as is compatible with the interests of the noble institution with which they are now connected.

ENGLISHMAN, DECEMBER 29.

(From a Correspondent)

We are glad to learn that Raja Apoorbee Krishna Bahadoor has been honored lately with a royal 'Furman' from the King of Oude for presenting his new Oordee work called 'Mosnavee,' the King was exceedingly pleased to order to put it in his Royal Library.

DISAPPEARANCE OF OORIAH BEARERS.

It appears that upwards of one thousand tiega bearers have left Calcutta, consequent on the rumour that they were to be pressed for military service up the country, that is in removing the sick and wounded, accordingly as they were ordered. The Oorish bearers being far from warlike people dreaded the idea of smelling gun powder, and what is worse, perhaps of being shot, we are therefore not surprised at their going away. They are however now satisfied of the falsity of the rumour by beat of *tom tom* by order of the Police.

BURGLARIES AND THEFTS.

Burglaries and thefts are increasing again which must be attributed to the weather which is favourable to thieves; owing to the cold we doubt not the guardians of the night instead of going their rounds, prefer muffling themselves, with their quilts and setting in one place. We are led to make these remarks on the ground that in all the cases that have occurred, the thieves have escaped with impunity.

The largest theft occurred in the house of Mr. Vincent Baptist at Toltullah. It appears that he has several rooms in one compound all of which he lets out, with the exception of one, which he himself occupies. Last Thursday, his tenants after passing Christmas eve merrily, retired to sleep, about midnight Mr. Baptist after locking up his gate went to the Moorrgyhutta Church and returned about 2 o'clock; on going to his room, he was surprised to find the door which had been previously locked up by a padlock. open; he also discovered that his Almirah had been forcibly opened and the following stolen: three hundred rupees in cash, two diamond rings valued 110 rupees, a breast-pin set with diamond, and gold articles, &c. to the value of about 100 rupees. On looking about Mr. Baptist perceived a large perforation in his wall, through which the thief or thieves must have entered. Through the activity of the thanadar some part of the property was last Sunday found in the house of a Mussulman hard by, who had been in the employ of Mr. Baptist's sister, and consequently knew every nook and corner of the house and was familiar with the place where Mr. Baptist kept his valuables. The man was taken into custody, and the case is now pending before the Magistrate.

Last Saturday night a burglary was committed in the house of a Mussulman named Emaum bux, and the thief stole a quantity of brass and copper utensils and escaped.

Last Sunday night the house of a Hindoo named Ramnarain Comaur was entered into through an apertuie made in the wall; a chest was removed outside and broken open, and cash to the amount of 40 Rupees and clothes, &c. were stolen.

On the same night two more burglaries occurred, one in Mirzapore and the other in Hautkolah, but the inmates of the houses happening to be awake, the thieves could not affect their object.

MADRAS.

ATHENÆUM, DEC. 29.

Since our last issue, we have been favoured with the sight of a letter from Captain Spooner commanding the barque Maingay, dated "Ganjam December 16th;" from which it appears, that the vessel, after leaving Madras, met with very bad weather and strong currents from the north, which drove her off Ceylon, and that she put into Ganjam for "provisions and water." Captain S. says, "the people are (the italics are ours) are very healthy," and we have been requested to mention the fact in order to counteract the effect of that which we put forth on Saturday. We beg however to observe, that Captain S. does not mention what *had* taken place during the voyage, but simply that at the time of his writing "the people were all very healthy." We see no reason to suppose that our information is incorrect, more especially as the two statements are perfectly consistent, the one with the other, and as our authority is equally as good as that of Captain S. himself.

Since our last, the Duke of Argyll, Wellington and Mary Ann have anchored in our roads from England. The Wellington and Duke of Argyll came in together on Saturday evening, and the Mary Ann early on Sunday morning.

We observe that our old favourite the Wellington has made an excellent passage this year, although she has arrived a few days later than usual. She was detained five days in the Channel, and besides touching at Madeira, was kept off the Cape several days by a strong South easter, and afterwards delayed at the Cape ten days in consequence of the weather being too rough to land her cargo for that port. We understand the utmost, harmony prevailed on board under the new commander, who promises to be as general a favourite as his predecessor.

The Wellington fell in with an Iceberg near the Cape in latitude 35 deg. S.; the thermometer at the time being 65 deg. We understand it is very unusual to meet with Icebergs in that latitude; and it is not a little singular that one should have been seen in South latitude so soon after the accounts received by the Ida and other vessels, of Icebergs having been met with in nearly the same latitude north.

A detachment of Recruits for the Company's Service arrived from England on the Ship Duke of Argyle, disembarked yesterday evening, and immediately marched to Saint Thomas' Mount.

We regret to announce the death of R. B. Sewell, Esq. of the Civil Service, of the measels, in Germany.

We understand that Captain G. A. Underwood is likely to be appointed as Chief Engineer to the Forces in China under the Command of Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B.

A Dharwar Correspondent informs us, that on the 14th instant, Lieut. and Adjutant J. E. Hughes and Ensign E. Walker of the 47th Regt. went on a shooting excursion to a village called Bommakutty, when the latter gentleman shot two full grown tigers, and a monstrously large bear, within an hour. It appears that the parties concealed themselves in a tree, and thus lay in wait for their prey.

SPECTATOR, DECEMBER 30.

The Lord Bishop of Madras, is still proceeding upon his visitation to the Southern Provinces of his extensive Diocese, having we are informed left Quilon on the 22d Instant *en route* to Trevandrum.

The temporary stoppage of the October Mail has been succeeded by a sudden influx of news almost as embarrassing as its former positive dearth. After slowly dropping in for the whole of last week, our September and October files are now complete, presenting a most formidable mass of matter for arrangement and selection. The arrivals of vessels from England within the last two or three days has also brought us a file of Cape papers for October, which we have yet hardly had time to glance at. We are glad to find that great exertions are making for the erection of the Cape Agullas Lighthouse, the estimated expense is £10,000 sterling. A liberal subscription had been entered into at the Cape to forward this truly philanthropic object.

Many speculations having lately been offered respecting the movements of the Engineer in Chief, the following statement may not be uninteresting, and we have reason to consider it authentic. Orders were we believe received by Colonel MONTEITH to suspend his leave for the present, in consequence of employment on particular duty: as from the number of Officers absent on Foreign Service, at Home, or sick in India, none were left disposable for such duty. Colonel MONTEITH has in consequence withdrawn his leave, and will not probably leave the country till the close of the ensuing year 1841.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, JANUARY. 1.

MAJOR SHEE.—We regret to announce the decease of Major Benjamin Basil Shee, K. I. S. of the 47th N. I. Major Shee arrived at Belgaum on his way to the Hills very dangerously ill and expired at that Station on the 22d Ult. upon the evening of which day, his remains were interred with the usual honours. A funeral party of 200 Rank and File under Major Johnson of the 26th with the Band of the 18th N. I. attended. The late Major Shee was a most promising Officer whom we well knew in early life, though we have lost sight of him for many years during his service in command of the British Detachment in Persia, where he much distinguished himself, and was highly esteemed by the late Prince Royal Abbas Mirza.

MALABAR.—We learn from our Correspondents to the Westward that the coffee plantations in Malabar and Canara do not hold forth a prospect of so good a harvest of that berry as could have been wished; consequent on the unusually early drought's which caused injury to the young blossoms; we trust however that such complaint is not general, and are happy to observe by the *Spectator* that some of the Tea plants introduced in Travancore and Malabar within the last two years, are thriving well, tho' on the latter subject our own Correspondents are silent.

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BY A. WILLARD.